The Racine Journal.

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The New Farmers' Mill Has Started Up in Racine at

COR. 15TH ST. AND C. & N. W. R. R. TRACK

We grind your own grain for you, Wheat, Rye, Buckwheat, Oats and Corn. We also Grind Corn Cob and all together, or we will shell your corn and grind it.

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No Other Mill Can Compete With Us, as We Have Built Our Mill Especially for Grinding for Farmers.

We Give More and Better Flour Than Any Other Mill in Wisconsin.

We Pay Highest Prices for Grain, and Sell Flour and Feed at Lower Prices Than You Can Get Elsewhere.

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All Kinds of Feed Always on Hand.
Good Sheds for Farmers' Teams.

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Dr. J. H. McLean's

LIVER AND KIDNEY BALM

He would have been alive and well today. Thousands of apparently strong men and women are treading the same path, and will reach the same premature end unless they take warning in time. A bottle of Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm will remove any incipient trouble in the Liver or Kidneys. Will positively cure Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Gravel, Torpid Liver, Biliousness, Jaundice and Pains in the Heart. *Price $1.00 per Bottle. Sold by all Druggists.*

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TELEGRAPHIC!

TALKS OF HIS PLAN.

Sec'y. Carlisle Before the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Why it Is Far More Superior Than the Baltimore Plan.

It Would Give Ample Protection Without the Deposit of Bonds—The Present Law Prevents Elasticity of Currency.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Secretary Carlisle appeared before the house committee on banking and currency this morning to explain his currency plan as proposed in his annual report and which is endorsed by the president in his annual message. The secretary proceeded to set forth more fully the advantages which he claimed for the bill, turning aside from time to time to answer questions as propounded by the members of the committee as the explanation progressed. He said he was satisfied that the present law requiring the deposit of bonds to secure circulation prevented the elasticity of currency. The plan proposed would give ample protection without the deposit of bonds. Upon the suggestion that it might be unsafe to place the entire question of the volume of currency into the hands of banks the secretary said: It would be to expand and contract as common interests demanded. This flexibility was very desirable. One difference between his plan and the Baltimore plan was that the latter put the ultimate liability on the government, while the secretarys' plan put it on the banks themselves, through the proposed guarantee fund.

SOME INSIDE FACTS.

Gen. E. L. Viel Relates Some Unwritten History Relative to the Port Royal Expedition.

New York, Dec. 10.—Gen. E. L. Viele, soldier, civil engineer geographer, architect, landscape gardener, orator and man of letters, read a paper before the Lafayette Post, G. A. R., a few nights ago, on the "Descent of the Naval and Military Forces of the United States on Port Royal." He said the expedition was at first arranged secretly to go to Bulls bay and Fernandina. Before he left Washington he heard a certain Courtezan who was on intimate terms with an aged member of Lincoln's cabinet, say that he knew of the fact that when at a council of war held just before sailing for their destination, the expedition was made known. Viels created great consternation by telling about the Courtezan. Then the destination was changed to Port Royal under conditions supposed to be for profound secrecy; but when the expedition reached there it was found to have been preceded by a telegram telling of the change. Now the Lafayette Post proposes to find out which member of the cabinet was referred to in order to exonerate the other members.

ACTON IS SUSPENDED.

Owing to a Misunderstanding, the Armenian Outrage Inquiry is Temporarily Suspended.

Vienna, Dec. 10.—All foreign diplomatic action at Constantinople is suspended in consequence of the exchange of views which, on the initiative of Great Britain, was proceding between the Berlin treaty signatory powers with a view of taking joint action on the Armenian question. The porte is very anxious at this new turn of affairs and has apprised the sultan of the course taken by the powers. In consequence the Turkish ministry, assisted by Kiamil, Said and Chakir Pashas, have been in continuous session since Saturday noon.

BATTLE WITH BURGLARS.

A Railroad Detective Kills One But Two Others Escape.

Ottumwa, Ia., Dec. 10.—Burglars robbed the Burlington depot at Batavia last night and afterwards took a hand car and started toward Ottumwa. Detective Harrison of the Burlington road, took officers and an engine from here and met the robbers. In the battle following, one burglar was killed but the other two escaped. Harrison received a slight flesh wound.

CONTROL SUGAR STOCK.

The Standard Oil People Practically Secure Control of the Sugar Output.

New York, Dec. 10.—It is reported that the Standard Oil people have practically secured the control of the sugar stocks; that through this influence the declaration of 3 per cent. dividend was declared last week and prevented the publication of a statement originally intended to be given out by the directors.

WAR ON THE BORDERS.

Volunteer Troops Anxious to go to the Front.

Oaxaca, Mex., Dec. 10.—Reports have been received of a number of skirmishes between Guatemalan and Meixna troops on the border. Volunteer troops are here drilling daily and are anxious to go to the front.

ROBERT E. KREEBS RELEASED.

The American Horseman Puts up 10,000 Marks as Bail.

Berlin, Dec. 10.—Robert E. Kneebs, the American horseman charged with fraudulent practices on the German turf, was released on 10,000 marks bail and will sail for the United States from Liverpool this week.

FEDERATION OF LABOR MEETS.

Denver, Dec. 10.—The American Federation of Labor met this morning in annual convention, President Gompers in the chair. Addresses of welcome and responses opened the proceedings, during which John Burnus, the English labor leader, and David Holmes, a member of parliament, entered the hall and were received with cheers. After the appointment of a committee on credentials, T. M. Patterson, of Denver, delivered an address on labor struggles. The convention adjourned until this afternoon.

WORK OF A CRANK.

Governor Peck Receives a Singular Message From Washington.

Madison, Wis., Dec. 10.—Governor George Peck today received a singular message from Washington, D. C., signed Benjamin F. Hunter. It is a prophecy or warning and says that Madison, Racine, Milwaukee and other cities in this state will be wiped off the face of the earth within the next two years. The prophet does not say how the remarkable feat is to be done, but warns all the people at the capital city to get out of the place within the next two years. Governor Peck believes that the message comes from some crank who imagines that he can frighten Governor-elect Upham from taking the gubernatorial chair. Peck does not believe Governor-elect Upham will take the warning and allow him to remain in the harness.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Chicago prices 8th: Rye No. 2 for store 50½@51; barley No. 2, 52@24; flax-seed No 1, N. W. on track 1.50; middlings 13.75; bran 13.00; butter, creamery, 24; firsts 22@23; dairy, selected 21@22; No. 1 17@19; eggs, fresh 22; potatoes, Burbanks, Hebrons and Early Rose 45@52; chickens, live 5@5½, for spring dressed 7@7½; turkeys, live 5@6; dressed 7@8; ducks 7@7½; dressed 8@9.

A Milwaukee money item says: The supply of money continues in excess of the demand, though some of the banks note an increased call for assistance as the season advances and the closing of the year approaches. The discount rate is steady at 6@7 per cent annum for time paper, and 5 per cent on call.

The Wall Street News says of the gold export question: Summing up the situation, unless European capitalists should take a notion to buy some of our securities, the time is apparently close at hand when we shall be compelled to send away some of our gold in settlement of foreign obligations.

Bradstreet's reports an increase of 898,000 bush wheat east and a decrease of 287,000 bush west of the Rockies during the past week, making a net gain of 611,000 bush. Corn increased 1,260,000 bush, and oats increased 49,000 bush.

The monthly crop report of E. M. Thomas in Price Current states that the winter wheat area is increased 1.9 per cent over last year. The area is 21,884,339 acres, against 24,438,980.

The English railroads have cost their owners about $227,000 a mile; ours have cost about $63,700, or a little more than one-fourth as much.

The acreage of winter wheat in Wisconsin is said to be smaller than in 1893, while that of rye is larger. The condition of the plant is promising.

A Paris cable, asking prices of wheat for export to France, is said to have been received at New York—the first on the crop thus far.

Trade revenues say business conditions remain substantially unchanged. Wool is selling at the lowest prices known.

Large wheat receipts cause a bearish tendency.

Gold exports are now deemed certain.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

(Corrected by David Lawton.)

Racine, December 12, 1894.

Flour—		
Minn. Patent		$3.80
" Best Spring		3.45
" Rye		3.00
Grain—		
Wheat No. 1	$	60
Wheat No. 2		56
Wheat No. 3		50
Oats	28@	30
Corn		48
Barley		52
Rye	50@	51
Feed—		
Fine Middlings, per ton		$17.00
Bran, per ton		14.50
Corn meal		19.00
Oats and corn ground		18.00
Produce—		
Butter	$ 22@$	24
Eggs		19
Cheese	9c@	10
Hay	8 00@	10 00
Vegetables—		
Apples	$ 40@$	80
Potatoes		55
Beans	1 40@	1 60
Onions		50
Meats—		
Beef on hoof	$2 65@	$3 00
Hogs on foot	4 50@	4 65
Poultry—		
Turkeys	$	9
Chickens		7
Seeds—		
Flax		$1 43
Clover	9 50@	9 60
Timothy	5 90@	6 00
Wool—		
Wool	$ 16@$	17
Hides—		
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb		3½c
Green, No. 2, " "		2½c
Cured, No. 1, " "		4c
Cured, No. 2, " "		3c
Calfskins—		
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb		7c
Green, No. 2, " "		5c
Kips—		
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb		5c
Green, No. 2, " "		4c
Sheepskins—Pelts at the rate of 70 to 85c.		

(Corrected by Thomas Graham, grocer 309 6th st.)

Fresh Vegetables—		
Potatoes, per pk	$	$ 20
Onions, per pk		25
Cabbage, each		5
Radish, per doz		40
Bananas, per doz		20
Oranges, per doz	25@	30
Lemons, per doz		30

Milwaukee Markets.

Milwaukee, December 12, 1894.

Grain—		
Wheat No. 1	$	63
No. 2		58
No. 3		55
Oats		30
Corn		46
Barley		52
Rye		50
Meats—		
Live hogs	4 45@$	4 60
Live beef	2 75@	3 00
Vegetables—		
Beans	1 45@	1 60
Potatoes	50@	55
Produce—		
Butter	23@	24
Eggs	17@	19
Cheese	9@	10
Tallow—		
No. 1		4¾
No. 2		4

CLOSING MARKETS.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Chicago, Dec. 10.—Wheat easy; Dec. 54¾; May 59¼.

Corn firm; Dec. 46¾; May 49¾.

Oats steady; Nov. 29¾; May 32½.

Pork lower; Jan. 11.77½; May 12.12½.

Lard lower; Jan. 6.80; May 7.02½.

Ribs steady; Jan. 5.82½ May 6.07½.

Rye 49.

Barley 52@53½.

Flax 1.53. Timothy 5.60.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Dec. 10.—Hogs receipts, 40,000; firm on good; easy on common lower.

Light 3.85@4.35.

Mixed 4.10@4.55.

Heavy 4.30@4.75.

Cattle receipts; 22,000.

Sheep receipts 170,000.

Milwaukee Markets.

Milwaukee, Dec. 10.—Wheat lower; 2 spring 58; May 59½.

Corn firm; No. 3, 45½.

Oats lower; No. 2 white 32¼.

Barley 52¼.

Rye 49¾.

New York Markets.

New York, Dec. 10.—Wheat; May 63½.

Corn; May 53¾.

Oats; May 36½.

Butter western 11@25.

Eggs western 22@26.

New York Stocks.

New York, Dec. 10.—Close—Money 2; Fours coupon, 1.15¾. Pacific sixes, 99½.

Chicago & Alton	145½	Rock Island	61¾
Burlington	71¾	C M & St P	58
Ft. Wayne	158	C M & St P pfd	119
Illinois Central	88½	St P M & O	33⅝
Lake Shore	131½	St P M & O pfd	110
Northern Pacific	4⅝	Great Northern	
Northern Pacific pfd	17	Great Northern pfd	100½
Northwestern	97¾	Union Pacific	12
Northwestern pfd	140	Fargo Express	105
New York Central	99	Western Union	88

A CITY OFFICIAL DIES.

Denver, Dec. 10.—Commodore W. D. Trufant died today of pneumonia.

MET A VIOLENT DEATH

Samuel Steele, of Mt. Pleasant, Killed While on His Way Home.

Thrown From His Wagon to the Road—He Struck on His Head Producing Concussion.

The Team Came Galloping Home Without Him—He Was One of the Pioneers of Racine County.

The community was shocked last Tuesday morning by the startling news that Samuel Steele of Mt. Pleasant, one of the pioneers of Racine county, has been instantly killed while on his way home from this city the night before.

Mr. Steele came to Racine on Monday with a team of horses attached to a farm wagon, containing farm produce. With his usual cheery and hearty manner he called upon our merchants who had known him for over forty years, and disposed of his produce. Then he visited his hosts of friends and chatted with them as of yore.

At dusk he started for the farm on the old plank road one mile south of Franksville, in the town of Mt. Pleasant. T. A. Brown and Mr. Leonard, neighbors, were at the Steele farm when the team of horses came running into the barn yard without their master. The gentlemen surmised that the old gentleman must have met with an accident and fallen from the wagon.

They started down the road with a horse and vehicle in search of him. Reaching what is known as the flats or Barnes prairie, they found the lifeless body of Mr. Steele lying in the road. At first it was thought he might only be stunned, but further investigation revealed that he was dead. The two gentlemen lifted the body of the old gentleman into the vehicle and conveyed it to the homestead, and the shock to the wife and daughter who were home was terrible.

A son was notified of the accident and with others came to this city and notified City Marshal Eason and Coroner John S. Larson, who went out to the farm for the purpose of holding an inquest.

Citizens who met Mr. Steele when he was in the city say that he was unusually bright and feeling good for a man over 70 years of age. His team was not a spirited one, but the seat of the wagon was high and rather dangerous to ride upon. How the accident happened will never be known, but it is presumed that the wheels of the wagon went down in a rut on the road and threw the old gentleman to the ground with such violence as to produce concussion of the brain.

Samuel Steele was of Scotch-Irish descent and a gentleman of fine intellectual ability. Over forty years ago he came to Racine and engaged in the avocation of school teaching. He taught a little school on the site where the Immanuel church now stands on North Wisconsin street; he also taught district schools in Caledonia and Mt. Pleasant when the city and country was apparently a wilderness, and many of the ladies and gentlemen of this vicinity will remember him as a strict but excellent instructor. When he retired as a school teacher he engaged in farming and followed it up to the time of his death. For fifteen years or more he was assessor of Mt. Pleasant and was a man honored and respected by everybody who knew him.

He was an old line Republican and was always found fighting for the principles of that grand old party and there was not a better posted man on the political issues of the day in the county. He was 73 years of age, and had been in the county just forty-eight and one-half years, so that it can be seen that he taught a young generation half a century ago and had seen the county emerge from a wilderness to one of the most thrifty farming districts in the state and the city grow to one of the prettiest and most central manufacturing cities in the country.

A wife, two daughters, Mrs. John Davis and Miss Maggie Steele, and two sons, John and Arthur Steele all of this county, survive to mourn his death. He was a member of the Old Settler's society.

From the report of Coroner Larson it is shown that Bart Thronson, Harry Bassinger, L. Place, S. F. Worthington, John Davis and John Nysexam, were empaneled as a jury and the inquest held. The evidence showed that the team of horses came home without the wagon, that the wagon was found on the road, it having collided with a telegraph pole, and ten rods away was found the body of Mr. Steele lying on the road, dead. The body was removed to the home of the deceased.

Dr. J. R. Simms of this city, made an examination of the body. He found external injuries and reported that in his opinion the old gentleman struck upon his head, causing concussion of the brain, which resulted in death. The neck was not broken.

The jury brought in a verdict that Samuel Steele came to his death from internal injuries received by being accidentally thrown from his wagon while driving on his way home in the town of Mt. Pleasant. The funeral occurred on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock from the house, a large attendance being present from all parts of the city and county.

TO CONTEST BUDD'S ELECTION.

San Francisco, Dec. 10.—Republicans have decided to contest the election of J. H. Budd for governor.

Mr. Winthrop was in Harvard college with Sumner, Charles Francis Adams, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Dr. James Freeman Clarke, Professor Benjamin Pierce and John Lothrop Motley. What a line of illustrious shades! Winthrop's life from boyhood to death spanned the most momentous chapter in our national history.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The Official Records,

Showing the

Best Baking Powder.

The United States Government, after elaborate tests, reports the Royal Baking Powder a pure cream of tartar powder of greater leavening strength than any other.
—*Bulletin 13, U. S. Ag. Dep., p. 599.*

The Canadian Official Tests, recently made, show the Royal Baking Powder highest of all in leavening strength.
—*Bulletin 10, p. 16, Inland Rev. Dep.*

The Royal Baking Powder is superior in regard to purity, leavening power and keeping qualities.
—*Geo. S. Cox, State Chemist, Wisconsin.*

Hence, in practical use,

The Royal Baking Powder goes further, makes purer and more perfect food than any other.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

HONOR TO A HERO.

The Three Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Gustavus Adolphus.

Kind Words For the Great Swedish King, Warrior and Statesman.

A Brief Sketch of His Noble Work—Appropriate Exercises at Association Hall—Addresses by Protestant Ministers.

Daily of Monday.

Yesterday was the 300th anniversary of the birth of Gustavus Adolphus, the illustrious Swedish king, who fought, bled and died while aiding the German Evangelical union in their hard struggle against the Catholic league. This being an era of hero worship it is not surprising that great preparations were made and carried out in all Protestant countries to do honor to one who had laid down his life in order that all might enjoy the privileges of worshiping God as they saw fit and according to the dictation of their own conscience. This monarch, familiarly known as the "Lion of the North," was without doubt one of the greatest soldiers and leaders in the history of the world, and has well earned the subriquet of "Defender of the Faith," bestowed upon him by the Protestant church.

Review of His Life.

Gustavus Adolphus was born at Stockholm, Dec. 9, 1594; and succeeded his father, Charles IX, Nov. 8, 1611. Although but 17 years of age when assuming the throne, the young king was not unprepared for the performance of his heavy duties. Since the tenth year of his life he had attended the royal cabinet councils and the most famous generals had instructed him in the art of warfare. His accession found Sweden at war with Denmark, Poland and Russia. By diplomacy he detached Denmark from the tripartite alliance in 1613; then he invaded Russia and forced the czar to sue for peace in 1617; and finally inveigled Poland into making an advantageous truce for six years.

Immediately after his truce with Poland, he availed himself of the short interval of peace to make various administrative reforms and to promote the general prosperity of his country, which he accomplished by the improvements he introduced in the industrial, commercial and mining interests of Sweden and by various changes in the internal economy of his government. His most marked trait, however, is claimed by historians to have been his profoundly religious spirit, which undoubtedly led him to take active part in the Thirty Years war, and take up arms in support of the Protestant faith, when the hordes of Tilly and Wallenstein had conquered every army pitched against them.

Gustavus Adolphus consequently embarked with an army of 15,000 men, which he landed in Usedom 1630. Of the two years' fighting that followed, the battle at Leipzig in 1631 was the first decisive blow given the Roman armies, as the unconquerable Gen. Tilly there met his first great defeat. With more or less success the war continued until Gustavus Adolphus met his death in the field at the battle of Lutzen, Nov. 16, 1632, where he defeated the great Wallenstein and gained a decisive victory.

This did not end the war, which continued until 1648, when peace was finally restored, and religious freedom agreed to, but the opportune time at which he took up the battle and also the fact of his dying on the battle field for liberty of worship, has gained for him the name of being the savior of Protestantism, as without his opportune interference Tilly and Wallenstein would have enfored the edicts issued by Emperor Ferdinand.

At Association Hall.

The countrymen of the beloved Swedish king in this city were the first to take the initiary steps to celebrate the 300th anniversary of his birth and the Protestant clergy heartily joined with them in arranging the preliminaries. In consequence a large audience assembled at Association hall yesterday afternoon to do honor to his memory. A large life-sized portrait of Gustavus Adolphus hung on the background to the stage, around which the flags of all Protestant nations were artistically arranged.

E. W. Bergstrom, president of the Swedish society "Sven," acted as chairman of the meeting.

Schulte's orchestra opened the meeting by rendering the battle hymn of Luxem, in a masterly manner, after which Rev. C. S. Nickerson, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, delivered an address. He spoke feelingly of the life and career of Gustavus Adolphus, as a king, soldier, statesman and christian.

The Hamlet Singing society, under the leadership of Prof. Elberg, sang a battle hymn in their own pleasing manner.

Rev. C. H. Percival, of the Congregational church, delivered a short address in which he dwelt upon the many good qualities of the hero during the time that he so nobly fought for religious freedom.

Rev. H. Uphoff, pastor of the Park Avenue German Evangelical church, delivered an address in the German language, which was follwed by an address by Rev. J. E. Farmer, of the First Methodist church. Mr. Farmer held that the continual successes attained by Gustavus Adolphus were due to his profound christian spirit at all times. His enemies who bitterly opposed his views were treated with the greatest consideration, emblematic of a true christian man.

Rev. Schmidt, pastor of the German church on High street, delivered an address in the German language, as did also Rev. K. Hanson of the Swedish Methodist church, in the Swedish tongue. Both pastors eulogized the doings of Gustavus Adolphus.

The Hamlet Singing society sang an appropriate selection, which concluded the afternoon's exercises.

During the afternoon a collection was taken, and a neat sum was contributed to help defray the expenses of the meeting.

German Lutheran Services.

Services in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the birth of Gustavus Adolphus were held at the First German Lutheran church on Villa street yesterday morning. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and Rev. Conrad Jaeger delivered an eloquent sermon, dwelling particularly upon the life of the Swedish king who did yeoman service for the Lutheran cause when it was in the utmost danger and distress in that great religious struggle which lasted thirty long years.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Rev. John Peterson, of the Danish Baptist church, and his estimable wife, were surprised at their Dond street home on Saturday evening by the members of the church. Games and music were in order and refreshments served and Mr. and Mrs. Peterson received a number of handsome presents. Rev. Peterson has been pastor of the church a year and it has grown rapidly.

Miss Bertha Kelley gave a pleasant card party at her Wisconsin street home on Saturday evening, in honor of her visiting guests, Misses Mathews and Campbell of Milwaukee. Twenty couples were present and cards were played and refreshments were served.

The following cabelgram has been received from Captain L. A. Nelson who left for Sweden on Thanksgiving day. It was received at the Manufacturers National bank: "Have arrived safely at Onsala and had a pleasant voyage."

Justice Morey married a handsome looking couple from Waukegan, Ills., Saturday night. They asked that the affair be kept secret for thirty days.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lockwood have returned from a pleasant trip to Fargo, Dak., Rock county, West Superior and other places.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Stowell (nee Sarah Morris) of Minneapolis, a son.

Mrs. W. B. Baker of Waupaca, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Walter Stearns.

Judge Fish has gone to Viroqua, Wis., to hold court for Judge Wyman.

Mrs. Charles Pike has returned from a visit at Oshkosh.

Winter Tourist Rates on the North-Western Line.

The North-Western line is now selling excursion tickets, at greatly reduced rates to the health and pleasure resorts of California, Florida, Texas, Mexico, New Mexico, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago and North-Western railway.

CONFESSION FROM BLIXT.

Catherine Ging's Murderer Was Under the Hynotic Powers of Harry Hayward.

Minneapolis, Dec. 10.—C. A. Blixt confessed the murder of Miss Catharine Ging and his probable object this morning. His nerves are utterly shattered in the shadow of the gallows and he weeps continually. He has now told the story and wants to die. He has asked that the chief of police of Cannon Falls, Minn., where he once lived, be sent for. When there his wife died very suddenly and it is supposed that he wants to unburden his soul of another crime. Blixt declares that Harry Hayward exercised an irresistible hynotic influence over him, and that whatever Harry told him to do, he had to do. He said that Harry also hynotized Miss Ging; had known that Harry had a wonderful influence over her, and that whatever he told her to do, she did with implicit confidence. It is also recalled that Adry Hayward in his confession, said that Harry had a terrible influence over him. Harry after reading Blixt's confession in the papers this morning said the whole thing was a fake concerted by Blixt to save his neck, that he himself might have something to say later which would put this in a new light.

BANK GOES UNDER.

Thus Crippling Many of the Largest Firms of St. Johns, New Brunswick.

St. John, N. F., Dec. 10.—The Commercial bank of New Foundland has suspended payment owing to the inability to collect from several of the largest fish exporting houses. This has involved other banks and crippled some of the largest concerns here. Four have already closed and others will close tomorrow. Small depositors are demanding gold from the Union and Savings banks and the reserve is being steadily drained and much doubt exists of their being able to get a supply from outside.

BLACK TAKEN CARE OF.

Cleveland's Former Commissioner of Pensions Gets a Fat Berth.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The president nominated Representative John C. Black of Illinois, formerly commissioner of pensions, to be United States district attorney at Chicago, vice Sherwood Dixon, deceased.

OPERATORS AND MINERS MEET.

Columbus, O., Dec. 10.—The national board of arbitration, composed of operators and miners, met here today to determine whether the scale for mining adopted at the end of the great strike in June was being generally observed in the Pittsburg district. They adopted a resolution abrogating the contract scale as far as the Pittsburg district is concerned, to take effect next Monday.

WILL INVESTIGATE CHARGES.

Springfield, Ills., Dec. 10.—The state board of control meet here tomorow to investigate charges of corruption and attempted bribery of public printer Expert by ex-public printer Rokker.

BORN AND DIED

London, Dec. 10.—Mary Anderson Navarro, the famous American actress, gave birth to a son Friday. It died the same day.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Vinton, Ia., Dec. 10.—D. White, father of Capt. James White, superintendent of the railway mail service, died this morning, aged 75 years. He was a member of the city council and a leading citizen.

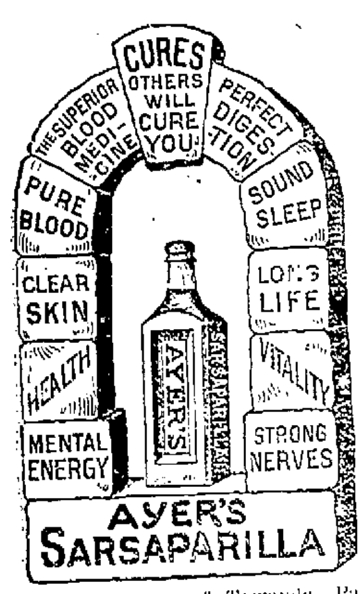
Washington, Dec. 10.—The president nominated the following Wisconsin postmasters: Edard D. Downey, Waupun; John M. Callaghan, Neenah.

Ottumwa, Ia., Dec. 10.—Undertaker Frank Judkins and Deputy Sheriff Ricketts boarded the fast mail at Fairfield this morning to go to Batavia to look after the body of Benedit who was shot last night. The train failed to stop and the men jumped off. Judkins was killed and Ricketts is in a critical condition.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by Druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.



S. P. SMITH, of Towanda, Pa., whose constitution was completely broken down, is cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He writes:

"For eight years, I was, most of the time, a great sufferer from constipation, kidney trouble, and indigestion, so that my constitution seemed to be completely broken down. I was induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and took nearly seven bottles, with such excellent results that my stomach, bowels, and kidneys are in perfect condition, and, in all their functions, as regular as clock-work. At the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, my weight was only 129 pounds; I now can brag of 159 pounds, and was never in so good health. If you could see me before and after using, you would want me for a traveling advertisement. I believe this preparation of Sarsaparilla to be the best in the market today."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

H. G. UNDERWOOD.
Successor to STOUT & UNDERWOOD
SOLICITOR OF
PATENTS
AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.
107 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis

WILLIAM. D. THOMPSON
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,
Northwest corner Main and Fourth Streets,
RACINE, WISCONSIN

—THE—

Journal

JOB ROOMS

—AND—

-BOOK BINDERY-

Are supplied throughout with every facility for executing all varieties of job printing and the manufacture of Blank Books and book binding.

Manufacturers' Printing

A specialty. Facilities for printing in different languages. Electrotypers' agents. BOOK WORK we pay especial attention and care taken to insure correctness.

PRICE LISTS,	CATALOGUES,
FOLDERS,	RULED BLANKS
SHIPPING R'CTS,	STATEMENTS,

And all forms of Commercial Printing, as

CARDS,	BILL HEADS,
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LETTER HEADS,	NOTE HEADS,
BRIEF WORK,	DODGERS,

printed expeditiously and at very reasonable prices. Printing for societies, ball and party printing, and in fact any and all kinds and for all purposes. Our supply of material is such that the JOURNAL is enabled to meet all demands upon it for quick work.

LEGAL PRINTING we have special facilities for. Briefs, Cases, etc., completed on short notice.

Get the Best.

It always pays to send out neat printing and on good paper. The JOURNAL carries a large stock of fine paper, envelopes, card board, etc., full supplies of inks, etc., and is therefore always equipped for good work and quick work. To secure this call at the JOURNAL office.

THE JOURNAL PRINTING CO.

The Racine Journal.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1894.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1894.

The Weekly JOURNAL always gives a complete resume of the news of the week paying especial attention to items of local interest in the city and county of Racine. Its market reports are complete and reliable being thoroughly revised by the best of authorities.

It has an efficient corps of correspondents at neighboring towns and the paper is carefully and regularly mailed to subscribers every Wednesday. The subscription price is only one dollar in advance and the following valuable premiums are offered to all who pay one year in advance. This premium offer includes all old subscribers who pay up arrearages. These premiums *must be* ordered at the time as they are not sent unless so ordered by subscribers. They are as follows:

The Weekly JOURNAL and Chicago Weekly *Inter Ocean* one year for $1.20.

The Weekly JOURNAL and New York *Tribune* one year for $1.10.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and Our Family Physician, $1.35. If sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and The American Farmer one year, $1.00.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL one year and Ropps' Calculator for $1.00.

The Weekly JOURNAL one year and set of Charles Dickens' Works, twelve volumes $1 40. By mail or express, 25 cents additional.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL and the *Musical Record*, Boston, Mass., published by Oliver Ditson Co., will be sent for one year for $1.50.

The Racine Journal and Chicago Inter Ocean.

As will be seen by the announcement in another column, the Racine *Journal* and Chicago *Weekly Inter Ocean* will be sent for one year for $1.20. This offer will be held good only for a limited period, and should be immediately taken advantage of by all those desiring a first class home paper and a leading Chicago paper, such as the Chicago *Inter Ocean* is.

Positively

No premium offered will be sent to subscribers unless ordered at the time of paying for the paper. This notice is given that there may be no misunderstanding. Premiums are sent as per announcement only when specifically ordered at the time. When any one of these special offers are wanted it must be so understood and ordered at the time of subscribing or renewing subscription.

TO RESUME WORK.

The J. I. Case T. M. Co. to Resume Work on or Before Jan. 1st.

All Departments Except the Engine Shops.

Full Force of Employes to Work Eight Hours Per Day—Cheerful News—Other Factories to Resume.

Yesterday afternoon the directors of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine company held a meeting for the purpose of discussing the advisability of starting up the immense plant. From Mr. Frank Bull the Journal learns that it was decided to start the shops on or before Jan. 1, possibly a week before that time and not later than a day after. Every department will resume except the engine department with a full force of hands and will run eight hours a day. This will be cheerful news for the hundreds of employes of the concern who have been out of employment for the past few months. It will have a tendency to revive business in all branches.

It is understood that a number of other factories which have been running short handed or part of the time will resume with a full force on or about Jan. 1, and work full weeks but eight hours per day. A reporter interviewed the proprietors of these concerns today, but they were not in a position to state positively just what would be done.

Interviews with merchants of different kinds in the city reveals that the outlook is brighter than a month ago and they can see a perceptible increase in their business.

TO EXCLUDE OUTSIDE LAWYERS.

University Law Students Want Something Done by the Legislature.

The law students of the state university are agitating the question of having a bill drafted regulating the practice of law in Wisconsin and making an effort to have it passed by the legislature. Minnesota has a law of this nature aimed at young lawyers who are educated outside the state. The law there provides that all admitted to the bar must either be graduates of the law school of its university or must read in some law office in the state for six months and then pass an examination by the state board. No recognition whatever is taken of diplomas received from schools without the state. There is a provision in the act permitting lawyers who have practised elsewhere five years to practice providing they furnish satisfactory evidence that they have been actively engaged in their profession during the five years. This law puts many Wisconsin lawyers who have business in Minnesota to great inconvenience, while on the other hand Minnesota lawyers are permitted to practice before the courts of Wisconsin without any restrictions. Four law students now attending the university in this city will leave at the close of this term and complete their course at Minnesota's school because they want to locate in that state and do not desire to submit to the regulation governing the admission of foreign attorneys. The state bar of Wisconsin will be asked to assist in procuring the passage of the statute.

Statement of Taxes.

County Clerk John Nixon this morning completed a statement of the taxes for the year 1894. It includes the state, county and other taxes. The totals are as follows:

City of Racine	$ 55,156 99
Town of Burlington	7,744 92
Town of Caledonia	8,730 63
Town of Dover	9,686 30
Town of Mt. Pleasant	7,862 38
Town of Norway	3,204 92
Town of Raymond	5,066 05
Town of Rochester	2,174 14
Town of Waterford	4,821 61
Town of Yorkville	5,053 44
Total	$109,442 37

With teeth all stained, and loose, I thought
That nothing could be begged or bought
To cure them, and I cried, in pain,
"O, would that they were good again!"
At last let songs of praise go round,
A cure in SOZODONT I found!

TO AFFECT RACINE.

Reports That Racine Offices Will be Done Away With by the C. M. & St Paul Co.

Charles King Has Resigned in the Bridge Department.

Hinted That Boss Kinsey, the Chief Detective, Will be Let Out—Other Railroad Gossip of Interest.

Reports and rumors have been heard from day to day in regard to the retrenchment of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad company. The latest is that the offices here are to be closed and only an operator kept on hand. Superintendent Wright, it is said, will be transferred to Dubuque, Ia.; Train Despatcher Northrop would be put in as an operator and every man possible in the office let out. Inquiry reveals that not a man in the employ of the company here knows of such a contemplated move, but one or two admitted that they had heard of such talk.

It was learned that Charles King, who has been with the company for the past twenty-seven years, had resigned a month ago and that the department had been combined with the Chicago department. Mr. King, it is understood, will be given another good place with the company, but the nature of the place is not known. Another report that as a result of the system of retrenchment is Col. John A. Hinsey, the whilom boss of Milwaukee Democracy, and for years chief claim agent of the St. Paul, had retired or is about to step down and out. Certain it is that all of Mr. Hinsey's assistant or special claim agents have been let out, which leaves him only his regular detective and police force to handle. The work heretofore done by these special claim agents will hereafter be performed by division superintendents of the system. The work, it is claimed can be done as well and almost as easily by them as by the special men, and this reduction of the force will result in a large saving of expense to the company.

The rumor is to the effect that Mr. Hinsey has retired or will do so under the general rearrangement of his department. He has been with the St. Paul for about fifteen years, and possesses that peculiar faculty so essential in his line of so dealing with an injured public that an unfortunate farmer who calls upon him for settlement for a cow or horse killed on the road leaves the presence of the boss either in doubt as to whether he had an animal killed at all, or with the a feeling that he owed the company an apology for requesting a "little something" in the way of remuneration for his loss. While in Milwaukee Mr. Hinsey was an important factor in the company, but he has been lost sight of to some extent since removing his department to Chicago. He still claims that as his place of residence and votes here. Mr. Hinsey is said to be quite wealthy, and in case he retires he will not have to look around for some other line of business.

On Saturday last from three to six employes each were dropped from the rolls of the company in the general freight, auditing and several other departments of the road in Chicago in order to reduce expenses. It was hinted that the positions of assistant general superintendent in Milwaukee and Minneapolis would shortly be discontinued, but there is nothing definitely known about this, and it is not credited here. At the office of Assistant Superintendent Underwood nothing has been heard about it.

ANOTHER BIG STEAMER.

To be Built at a Cost of $140,000--For the Big Four.

A staunch and modern steamer, to cost $140,000, will be built during the winter for the new lake line of the Big Four system, between Milwaukee and Benton harbor, which practically opened for business last week. It is learned on good authority that Capt. J. H. Graham of the Graham-Morton transportation line with which the Big Four operates in conjunction with ten or twelve other extensive railroads, will at once close contracts for the construction of the steamer, which will embrace everything in the way of modern appliances and will be first class in all its appointments. The new steamer is to be completed and equipped ready for service by May 15, 1895, and will be placed regularly on the Milwaukee-Benton harbor line.

The steamer Petoskey of the Graham-Morton line has been ordered to Milwaukee to take the place on the regular run of the R. C. Reed, and it will run with the Chicora. The Petoskey is a vessel of 750 tons burden and can make about fifteen miles an hour. She will make her first run out of Milwaukee December 15.

JANESVILLE LICENSE ELECTION.

Probabilities That it Will Be Declared Void Because of the City Clerk's Omission.

They are having a very warm time in Janesville over the vote on the license question. A dispatch says:

Judge Bennett heard arguments this evening in the case taken before him by certiorari to review the legality of the special election held in September at which the retail liquor license fee was raised to $500. The judge reserved his decision, which he will probably deliver tomorrow. He strongly intimated that the decision would be that the election was void, one of his grounds for this opinion being that the city clerk published the election notice in only two of the three daily papers of the city, while the statute provides that it shall be published in every daily paper. Another reason assigned by Judge Bennett for belief that the election is illegal is that the ballots used were not printed upon the Australian plan. Instead of being all upon one sheet, giving the voter an opportunity to check the amount for which he desired to vote, there were three separate ballots, representing a license of $200, $350 and $500 respectively.

The case has the support of all the saloon keepers of the city and which ever way Judge Bennett's decision may be, will be appealed to the supreme court.

Wisconsin Patents.

The following list of patents granted this week to Wisconsin inventors is reported exclusively for the Journal by H. G. Underwood, patent attorney, 107 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee: Wm. Casper, Milwaukee, spark arrester; Henry Klein, Janesville, thermal circuit breaker; Frank Rowley, West Superior, Mail and express car; Fred P. Stiles, Sparta, automatic ribbon reverse; trade-mark: Alfred von Cotzhausen, Milwaukee, crystalline pictures.

If the hair is falling out and turning grey, the glands of the skin need stimulating and color food and the best remedy and stimulent is Hall's Hair Renewer.

STOCK OF GOODS ATTACHED,

Creditors Attach the Dry Goods Stock of W. J. Flood & Co.

Business circles were somewhat surprised this morning to learn that the dry goods stock of W. J. Flood & Co., doing business in the Lathrop block on Monument square, had been attached by Sheriff William Beatty last night to satisfy claims of several creditors.

The first firm to attach was E. Phillips of Chicago, the claim being $418 the second to come in was the Union National bank, for $1,800. The third third was that of J. V. Farwell Company of Chicago, for $1,660, and the fourth was that of W. E. Ellinger for $4,330, making a total of $8,198.

The stock of Flood & Company is valued at in the neighborhood of $15,000.

An inventory will immediately be taken and an application made to the court to dispose of the property in a lump or at retail.

On account of poor business and inability to collect the firm was unable to meet its obligations and hence the attachments.

Mr. Flood came here when the Bazaar of Bargains closed out and purchased a good part of the stock Clark had on hand. By strict attention to business he worked up a first class trade and until the panic came on was making money, but the depression had its effect on his business as well as on thousands of others. It is believed that the sale of the goods will satisfy all claims. It is to be hoped that matters can be adjusted and Mr. Flood proceed with the business.

MAY MAKE FALK A BRIGADIER.

Prospect That the Wisconsin State Militia Will Be Reorganized.

A movement is on foot to have the four regiments of the national guard formed into a brigade and to have Otto Falk, the present adjutant general, made brigadier general in command of the brigade. The provision for a brigade organization was made by the last legislature in an act to amend, revise and codify the laws relating to the national guard. Section 2 of that act, after stating how the guard shall be constituted, provides that "the entire force may, at the discretion of the governor, be organized into a brigade."

OFFICIAL RETURNS ON SENATOR.

Racine and Kenosha County Officials Canvass the Vote This Morning.

This morning a canvassing board composed of John E. Dalton, of Kenosha county supervisors; Chairman Aldrich, of the Racine County board and County Clerk John Dixon, canvassed the voter of the senatorial district, this morning, with the following result:

E. G. Timme, Rep. received	6,581
Adam Apple, Dem. received	4,120
A. A. Worsley, Pop. received	1,915
John Rhodes, Pro. received	326

The plurality of Mr. Timme is 2,261.

RE-ELECTED MALONE,

The Present Superintendent of the Insane Asylum Will be His Own Successor.

Yesterday afternoon the trustees of the Racine county asylum, composed of L. C. Klein, N. Lytle and Wm. Schenkenberg, held a meeting. John Rice, who is to succeed Mr. Schenkenberg, was there, but took no hand in the proceedings. The trustees decided to re-elect James Malone as superintendent and his wife as matron and at the first meeting of the new board in January a contract will be entered into. Mr. and Mrs. Malone have had charge of the asylum since its erection and have filled the bill in a highly satisfactory manner.

MATRIMONIAL.

Leach-Bull.

Miss Lena M. Leach and Mr. William Bull were united in marriage last evening at the home of the bride's parents on Lafayette avenue, by Rev. J. E. Farmer, of the First M. E. church. The bride, one of Racine's most pretty and estimable young ladies, was attired in white crepe du chene costume and the groom wore the conventional black. It was a very quiet home wedding, only relatives and a few intimate friends being present. After the ceremony a wedding supper was served. The newly wedded pair were the recipients of many handsome and costly presents. Among the list was an easel and picture from the Epworth league of the First M. E. church, of which the groom is president and the bride an active member. Mr. and Mrs. Bull have a handsome new home on Lafayette avenue, where they will reside. The Journal joins in extending congratulations and hopes that the happy couple may live long and be prosperous.

In Memoriam.

Hiram Leigh died at his home, one quarter of a mille south of Sylvania, at 2 a. m., Thursday, Nov. 29, 1894, of typhoid pneumonia, aged 55 years 7 months and 24 days. He was born in Lancashire, England, and came to America with his parents, Thomas and Ann Leigh, at the tender age of 2½ years. They settled on a farm across the road from his present farm and he has lived all his life within a mile of Sylvania. He was the youngest of a family of nine children, five of whom survive, viz: Richard, Thomas, Edward, John and Mrs. Mary Hamles.

He was married in the spring of 1866 to Miss Sarah Collett, who died four and one-half years later, leaving two little boys to mourn for a loving mother. In Oct. 1871, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Roberts, who survives him. Of a family of ten children seven are left to mourn the untimely death of an indulgent parent. His death came as a shock to the entire community, by whom he was held in the highest respect. He was unflinching in his duty at all times, regardless of what others said. He was a member of the Methodist church and was always found in his place, active and aggressive in christian warfare. He will be missed especially in the Sunday school, for his presence always indicated an interesting session. He met death calmly, praying with sublime faith that there would be a reunion in the better land. The funeral was held on Saturday Dec. 1, and was attended by a large number of relatives and friends. The service was conducted by Rev. Geo. Parsons assisted by Rev. I. Johnson. The remains were interred in the Sylvania cemetery.

Card of Thanks.

The family of the late Samuel Steele wish to express their thanks to the kind friends and neighbors for their help and sympathy in their late sad bereavement.
Mary A. Steele.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by John Schultz, Druggist, Racine, Wis.

ABOUT DIPHTHERIA.

Are the Houses Placarded Where the Disease Exists in Racine?

There Are Very Few Cases in the Belle City.

The New Remedy For the Disease Has Been Received—Tried and With Good Results Upon a Little Girl at South Milwaukee.

There are not many cases of diphtheria in the city at present, if any. Some people claim, however, that there is at least one case but the house is not placarded for fear it will injure the business of the father of the child afflicted. But things appear to be running wild in the town at present and there is no use discussing the many things that might be improved upon.

Diphtheria is a terrible malady in its malignant form. Seldom does a city the size of Racine escape an epidemic either in a mild or strong nature. At present the new treatment is being discussed by the medical fraternity. It is called the anti-toxine serum treatment. Although it has not been tried here a quantity of it has been received. South Milwaukee is credited with being the first city to try it. The patient is a little daughter of Dr. Laugstrom of that place. Dr. Scott of Milwaukee, applied the remedy. At noon Tuesday, which was the second day of her sickness, and when her temperature was up to 101 3-5, he administered to her ten cubic centimeters of the serum, about one-third of an ounce. Yesterday at noon when he saw her the fever had disappeared entirely, the heart's action was good and the diphtheritic membrane had turned yellow and was in a degenerative condition. The eyes were clear and there was little pain in the effort to swallow. Several physicians whose attention has been called to the case consider this a most remarkable result, as on the third day there is usually no marked improvement and the temperature is apt to be from 101 to 104. The degenerative condition of the diphtheritic membrane is one of the best signs that the disease is approaching the convalescent stage, and the recovery of the little girl is now almost certain.

Mortality Reduced One-half.

From this beginning the anti-toxine serum is apt to play an important part in the treatment of diphtheria in Milwaukee and Racine hereafter. The experience with it in other cities—it has been used chiefly in Europe so far—has been that it reduced the mortality almost one-half. Diphtheria is of all ordinary disease the most dreaded by physicians on account of its obstinacy, particularly in regard to the liability of the poison to at any time cause death by its action upon the heart. A patient is often apparently out of danger when a fatal ending is suddenly brought about by the effect upon the heart. It is estimated by experts that the minimum mortality of the disease is 50 per cent. The new remedy by which this alarming mortality is expected to be greatly decreased is produced from horses, as vaccine is secured from cows. The original diphtheria poison is secured from a child who has the disease properly developed, by swabbing its throat with cotton. This is injected into a horse and in three days a second injection is given to the animal. When the horse is in the proper state his jugular vein is opened and the blood drawn off. The blood is allowed to stand until a serum forms on it, and this serum is in turn injected into other horses. When developed in them it is ready to be used in the treatment of human beings. The period of development covers five months in all. In Europe serum farms have been started and they will in all probability come into existence here as the new remedy becomes known and a demand for it is created.

Results Considered Wonderful.

A doctor, when called upon, expressed himself as averse to discussing the merits of the diphtheria serum for publication, but he said he considered the results already accomplished as wonderful and he said the treatment had now gotten beyond the experimental state. His supply of the serum was secured from Dr. Paul Gibbier, who is in charge of the Pasteur institute in New York. He has now about two ounces, but expects to receive six ounces from the same source by soon.

The diphtheria anti-toxine is the discovery of Drs. Behning and Ehrlich of Berlin. Experiments with it have been followed with very interesting results. Drs. Ehrlich, Kossel and Wasserman found that of sixty-seven cases with tracheotomy the mortality was 49.9 per cent.; 153 cases without tracheotomy, the mortality was 23.5 per cent. In some of the experimental cases the mortality was as low as 7.6 per cent.

Filled Cheese.

Elkhorn Independent: A gentleman who has manufactured large quantities of filled cheese says only an expert can tell it when cut and offered for sale in a grocery store. But, he says, take a piece home and toast, inhale the odor from it, and the filled article can be detected by the offensive grease frying out. Even then some of us might be deceived. How much better it would be for dairy men and consumers if there was a penalty enforced for every pound made

Kindergarten Methods.

One of the most interesting applications of kindergarten methods has been made in the teaching of music to young children. The instruction is begun at a very early age. Tiny children are taught to sound a given note after it has been struck on the piano, and to do many things that at first seem impossible to the very little. Much of the knowledge of music usually imparted in later years, with much labor to both teacher and pupil, is thus acquired with comparative ease.

The Wiski-wiski.

All fears to the effect that the epidemic which has recently been raging in the various hospitals and kindred public institutions of Dublin was nothing more or less than the dreaded Asiatic plague known as the beri-beri have now been set at rest, for the doctors appointed to investigate the matter have come to the conclusion that the microbe responsible for all the evil is not that of the oriental beri-beri but is indigenous to Dublin, and known by the name of "wiski-wiski."

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, O., by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by druggists, price 75 cts per bottle.

THE COUNTY'S FINANCES.

Financial Condition of the County as Reported by the Finance Committee.

The financial condition of Racine county is of interest to every tax payer. The report of the Finance committee of the County board of supervisors has just been given out and is as follows:

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report of the financial condition of the county:

Amount of cash on hand	$ 646 46	
Amount due from cities and towns	1,513 77	
Amount due from state for care of insane	13,201 93	$15,362 16
Balance of salaries due Jan. 1, 1895	2,556 00	
Estimated outstanding county orders	3,817 40	6,373 40
Balance on hand		$ 8,858 76
Amount to be provided by tax		74,686 01
Orders issued this session	$26,323 34	
Appropriated by order No. 1	5,000 00	
Appropriated by order No. 1nt.	1,750 00	
Appropriated by order No. 2int.	850 00	
Appropriated by order No. 3int.	1,000 00	
County treasurer's salary	1,000 00	
County judge's salary	1,800 00	
County clerk's salary	1,000 00	
District attorney's salary	1,200 00	
Sheriff's salary	2,000 00	
Overseer county house	850 00	
Register in probate	600 00	
Agents for poor	625 00	
Appropriated to Asylum fund	22,101 93	
Estimated court expenses	5,000 00	
Insurance of public buildings	600 00	
Estimated fees, births, deaths, etc	900 00	
Tax for Soldiers Relief Com	2,000 00	
Appropriated for improvements on county farm	300 00	
Appropriated for heating apparatus in court house	2,500 00	
Appropriated for lighting public buildings	535 00	
Estimated amount of taxes on real estate	900 00	
Contingent expenses	3,301 00	
Fines due to the state (est.)	950 00	$83,685 27

The amount of state taxes assessed against Racine county, $7,338.61, which sum state tax and the sum of $74,685.61, county tax; we recommend the county clerk be instructed to apportion among the several towns and city of Racine according to their equalized valuation, and order the same to be paid into the county treasury according to law.

The following items of indebtedness are charged against the several towns and the city of Racine, on the books of the county clerk, which sums we recommend that the county clerk be instructed to certify to the several towns and city of Racine, levied and collected and paid into the county treasury.

For board of inmates in county house:	
City of Racine	$1,159 57
Town of Caledonia	82 70
" Rochester	86 37
Village of Burlington	86 17
Town of Yorkville	24 03
" Norway	19 50
Delinquent personal property tax:	
Town of Caledonia	20 86
" Mt. Pleasant	8 07
" Raymond	19 07
" Yorkville	7 46
Salary Superintendent of Schools	800 00
For Postage and expense account	150 00
	$930 00

Amount of school tax levied by the board of supervisors on the several towns and the city of Racine is as follows:

City of Racine	$12,000 00
Town of Burlington	1,420 00
" Caledonia	1,283 00
" Dover	430 00
" Mt. Pleasant	840 00
" Norway	450 00
" Raymond	500 00
" Rochester	300 00
" Waterford	725 00
" Yorkville	775 00

Which said sums we recommend the county clerk be instructed to certify in his warrants to the several towns and city of Racine as provided by law.
Respectfully submitted,
G. H. BLAKE,
J. H. SMITH,
R. M. BOYD.
Committee.

REV. CHENEY ACCEPTS.

And Will Become Pastor of the First Baptist Church.

The Journal announced a few days ago that the members of the First Baptist church of this city had extended a call to Rev. D. B. Cheney, of West Superior, to become pastor of that church in place of Rev. David Spencer, resigned. Rev. Cheney took the call under advisement. A telegram from West Superior today says that he has resigned at that place to accept the call at Racine. Mr. Cheney is well known throughout the state of Wisconsin.

OBITUARY.

Freeman.

Mrs. Elizabeth Freeman, relict of the late Stephen Freeman, died at 8:15 o'clock last night at the family residence, No. 820 State street, of a complication of diseases. The maiden name of the deceased was Miss Elizabeth Willick. She was born in Pennsylvania, April 14, 1834, and was a daughter of Christian and Carharine Willick, natives of Germany, who emigrated to the United States and settled in Pennsylvania. They became early settlers of Centralia, Ills., and the deceased spent her young life at that place. On the 4th day of July, 1857, she was married to Stephen Freeman. In 1867 she came to Racine with her husband, who was the founder of the Freeman & Sons boiler factory. She resided here up to the time of her death. She was a kind hearted, christian woman, a devoted mother and held in the very highest regard by all who knew her. Four daughters and five sons survive her. The daughters are: Margaret A. Cheesman Mary E. Freeman, Hattie E. Freeman and Elsie M. Freeman. The sons are: Charles, Michael, John, Stephen and Edward Freeman, all of this city. The funeral will take place from the house at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Condition of National Banks.

The Financial and Commercial Chronicle publishes the consolidated statements of national banks on Oct. 2. Comparing this with the consolidated statements for Oct. 3, 1893, the changes during the year are shown to have been as follows: The number of banks has decreased twenty-six and the aggregate capital has decreased $9,678,492; the individual deposits have increased $277,287,488 and the loans and discounts have increased $163,441,954; the gold and gold clearing house certificates have increased $24,295,842, but the gold treasury certificates have decreased $9,511,570; the silver has decreased $2,380,-196, the silver certificates remain without material change at about $28,000,000, and the legal tenders and United States currency certificates have increased $43,914,-676, or more than one-third.

Customs Red Tape.

New York Monday Journal: What is the origin of the notion that the United States customs officers at this port cannot perform any duty after sundown? The Majestic arrived on Wednesday at 4 p. m. yet no baggage could be examined that night, and the people who might want to go home to other cities had to stay in order to get their baggage next day. This "sundown" nonsense does not bother the traveler in other countries. Baggage is examined in the middle of the night if necessary in every port of Europe, for the convenience of the people is considered by government. Why should it not be so here also?

Pacific Coast Coal.

Coal is prominent among the products of the northwest just now, and the results of recent prospecting in the Puget Sound region give promise of the opening of extensive new coal fields there shortly. Washington and Oregon have been getting a large part of their coal supply from British Columbia. Within the last month or two there has been great activity in coal prospecting, several new syndicates have been conducting boring operaitons, and many indications have been found of the existence of coal veins of great extent and high quality along the southern shore of the sound.

Relieves in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by John Schultz, druggist, Racine, Wis.

MANY YEARS WED.

Mr. and Mrs. Royal Morse Are 86 and 85 Years of Age.

And Celebrated Their Sixty-third Wedding Anniversary.

A Rare Event—Have Lived in the County 46 Years—He is Well and Hearty—Mrs. Morse Quite Feeble.

Daily of Friday.

One of the oldest and most respected couples in Racine county is Mr. and Mrs. Royal Morse, of the town of Caledonia. Mr. Morse is 86 years of age. For a man of that advanced age he is in good health and retains his mental faculties to a marked degree and bids fair to survive the centenarian mark. Mrs. Morse has reached her 85 year, but she is in feeble health and her children have been called to see her for perhaps the last time. Her maiden name was Miss Eliza Jones and she was married to Mr. Morse at Williamsfield, O. They came to this city and county in the year 1847, which makes them pioneers. This week they celebrated the sixty-third anniversary of their marriage, an event not one couple in a thousand have the honor and are spared to enjoy. Golden weddings are rare and attract unusual attention in a community when they take place, but a sixty-third wedding anniversary is certainly a remarkable affair. On account of the feeble health of Mrs. Morse the event was not celebrated, but allowed to pass by without more than a passing notice.

During their married life of so many long years Mr. and Mrs. Morse have lived most happily and enjoyed the confidence and respect of their friends and neighbors wherever they have resided. For forty-six years they have lived in this county and no better and more honest farmer is known than Royal Morse, and no kinder and christian woman than his estimable wife.

They have five children living: J. B. and A. J. Morse of Ripon, Wis., who are now at the homestead; Mrs. Josephine Beach, of Missouri; Eunice Morse, Mrs. French and Mrs. Blythe of Mt. Pleasant. The Journal congratulates Mr. and Mrs. Morse upon the event of their sixty-third wedding day and sincerely hopes that they may be spared to see their diamond wedding.

A Disagreeable Trade.

One of the dirtiest trades is that of the weaver of rush chair bottoms. A well-made rush bottom will last a long time, and the demand is not great for such chairs, though their use is reviving. The rushes come to the weaver still soiled with some of their native ooze, dry and dirty. The preparation for the work requires the wetting and twisting of the rushes, and in this process muddy streams are wrung out, which trickle over the hands of the worker, and make dirty puddles on the floor. It is just possible that malaria germs lurk in the rushes.

Cleveland's Shipping Policy.

New York Sun: American commerce in foreign-built bottoms is the Cleveland programme, the American flag at the peak of second-hand British tramp steamships, the closing up of American shipyards and shipbuilding plants and the purchase from foreign builders of such ships of war as we may need for our navy.

A Singular People.

West Virginia's mountaineers have been as little disturbed in their fastnesses as any body of Caucasians in the United States. Many of them watched with indifference from their perches the progress of the civil war, and some of them are still neglectful of politics. A belief in their right to make and drink and sell untaxed whiskey is part of their creed as to personal liberty, and they are singularly trustful of the stranger once they know he is not a revenue officer.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away

Is the truthful, startling title of a little book that tells about No-to-bac, the wonderful, harmless *guaranteed* tobacco habit cure. The cost is trifling and the man who wants to quit and can't runs no physical or financial risk in using "No-to-bac." Sold by all druggists.
Book at Drug Stores or by mail free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Indiana Mineral Springs Ind.

In our cloak and millinery department we offer extra inducements from now on to close out the same. Please visit the establishment of M. L. Osins for bargains.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla thoroughly expels the scrofulous taint from the system.

L. R. Roddy of Black River Falls will have an Indian village at the midwinter fair in New Orleans, and fifteen Wisconsin braves will take part in it. Black Hawk, a grandson of the famous warrior, will be among them.

Southward Ho!

FARMERS who are seeking to better themselves should go South: The Queen and Crescent Route offers a million acres of farms at $3.00 and $5.00 an acre, (on easy terms); and monthly half-rate excursions to go and see for yourselves. No blizzards. No cold waves. Fine schools and churches. Hospitable people. Send for books and information to W. A. Beckler, No'n Pass'r Agt., 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill., or to W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

Did you ever see one of the famous waterproof Interlined Collars or Cuffs? It's very easy to tell, for they are all marked this way

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

They are the only Interlined Collars and Cuffs, and are made of linen, covered with waterproof "CELLULOID." They'll stand right by you day in and day out, and they are all marked this way

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

The first cost is the only cost, for they keep clean a long time, and when soiled you can clean them in a minute by simply wiping off with a wet cloth —that is the kind marked this way

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

These collars and cuffs will outlast six linen ones. The wearer escapes laundry trials and laundry bills—no chafed neck and no wilting down if you get a collar marked this way

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

Ask your dealer first, and take nothing that has not above trade mark, if you desire perfect satisfaction. All others are imitations absolutely.

If you can't find collars or cuffs marked this way, we will send you a sample postpaid on receipt of price. Collars, 25 cts. each. Cuffs 50 cts. pair. Give your size and say whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY,
427-29 Broadway, NEW YORK.

CORRECT OFFICAL VOTE:

As Returned by the Canvassers Yesterday at Madison.

The state board of election canvassers, consisting of Secretary of State Cunningham, State Treasurer Hunner and Attorney-General O'Connor, met in the secretary of state's office yesterday, and canvassed the returns of the recent election. The official figures show Upham's plurality for governor to be 53,900, and gives him a majority over all the other candidates of 17,056. There were 3,782 more votes cast for governor than for any other state officer. The total vote, 375,499, is the largest ever cast in the state, the next highest being 371,581 at the presidential election in 1892. Judge Emil Baensch, for lieutenant-governor, received the highest vote ever cast for any candidate in the state, 198,181. Sewell A. Peterson, for treasurer, is second, with 197,742, Henry Casson, for secretary of state, is next, with 197,710, but W. H. Mylrea, for attorney general, is only one behind him, with 197,709.

Governor Peck, it will be seen, ran 4,475 ahead of the next highest on the Democratic ticket, who was Treasurer Hunner. Attorney-General O'Connor is third from the bottom, and is 4,767 behind the governor. The People's party, on the vote for governor, gained but 15,964 over their vote two years ago, getting but 25,604 this year. The Prohibitionists, with 11,240 this year, lost 2,025 from their vote two years ago.

The Vote For State Officers.

A summary of the total vote for state officers is as follows:

Governor—Peck, 142,250; Powell, 25,-604; Cleghorn, 11,240; Upham, 196,150; scattering, 205. Upham's plurality, 53,-900.

Leitenant-Governor—Schmitz, 137,128; Smock, 24,676; Olson, 11,455; Baensch, 198,181; scattering, 227. Baensch's plurality, 61,053.

Secretary of State—Cunningham, 137,-585; Larabee, 24,452; Van, 10,969; Casson, 197,710; scattering, 389. Casson's plurality, 60,135.

State Treasurer—Hunner, 137,775; Scherzinger, 24,405; Johnson, 11,161; Peterson, 197,742; scattering, 231. Peterson's plurality, 59,967.

Attorney-General—O'Connor, 137,483; Runge, 24,445; Lomas, 11,214; Mylrea, 197,709; scattering, 233. Mylrea's plurality, 60,226.

State Superintendent—Schultz, 137,565; Ulrich, 24,611; Eaton, 11,229; Emery 197,063; scattering 238. Emery's plurality 59,498.

Railroad Commissioner—Prescott 137,-267; Lawler, 24,693; Evans, 11,239; McKenzie, 197,299; scattering, 235. McKenzie's plurality, 60,032.

Insurance Commissioner—Skaar, 136,-523; Stoltze, 24,616; Edwards, 11,241; Fricke, 197,343; scattering, 231.—Fricke's plurality, 60,820.

The Congressional Vote.

The official canvass of the congressional vote does not show any material changes to that heretofore published. The vote in the various districts as officially given today is as follows:

First Congressional District—Kull, 12,-334; Utley, 2,828; Kaye, 1,615; Cooper, 21,972. Cooper's plurality, 9,638.

Second Congressional District—Barwig, 17,032; Hewett, 455; Sutton, 1,433; Sauerhering, 18,197. Sauerhering's plurality, 265.

Third Congressional District—Butt 14,-608; Martin 1,374; Babcock 22,364. Babcock's plurality 7,756.

Fourth Congressional District—Rose, 12,214; Smith, 7,092; Otjen, 17,719. Otjen's plurality, 5.505.

Fifth Congressional District—Blank, 13,057; Runge, 3,794; Barney, 18,684. Barney's plurality, 5,624.

Sixth Congressional District—Wells, 14,919; Bishop, 1,341; Van Keuren, 977; Cook, 21,718. Cook's plurality, 6,799.

Seventh Congressional District—Levis, 9,996; Van Wormer, 1,626; Berg, 1,250; Griffin, 17,493. Griffin's plurality, 7,493.

Eighth Congressional District—Barnes, 15,522 Larabee, 330; Faville 949; Minor, 19,920. Minor's plurality, 4,380.

Ninth Congressional District—Lynch, 14,910; Miles, 2,187; Sherman, 785; Stewart, 22,741. Stewart's plurality, 7,831.

Tenth Congressional District—Kennedy, 9,054; Munro, 3,855; Holt, 1,531; Jenkins, 19,836. Jenkin's plurality, 10,-782.

The aggregate vote of the state on governor was 375,444. The vote in 1892 was as follows on governor: Peck, Dem., 178,245; Spooner, Rep., 170,538; Butt, Peo., 9,640; Richmond, Pro., 13,261. A comparison will therefore show that the Republican vote over 1892 increased 25,-612, the Democratic vote decreased 35,995, the People's vote increased 15,964, and the Prohibition vote decreased 2,025. Total vote in 1892, 371,688 an increase of 3,756 votes for 1894.

Following is the congressional vote on the two leading candidates:

The Congressional Vote.

First District	
Kull, Dem	12,334
Utley, Pop	2,833
Kaye	1,615
Cooper	21,972
Blank votes	276
Total vote	38,975

The vote in Racine county was as follows:

Upham	4,322
Peck	2,879
Powell	1,540
Cleghorn	270

Report of Dairy and Food Commissioner.

The annual report of the dairy and food commissioners of Wisconsin, has just been issued. It shows that six Racine merchants were fined $10 each for selling illegal vinegars. The number of cows in Racine county is 11,368; pounds of butter produced, 2,745,180; pounds of cheese, 162,930.

GIFTS THAT LAST.

That is the Kind of Holiday Gifts That People Appreciate.

There is nothing more suitable for a Christmas gift than something useful. Hard times has made even necessities luxuries in hundreds of homes. Now there is nothing that will be so highly appreciated as some article of furniture. In talking with Bayermann & Marters of 238 and 240 Main street, the Journal reporter was informed that prices on furniture were never so low as at present. Manufacturers simply had to sell at any price to get out their money, and this accounts for the low prices which this firm is quoting on beautifully upholstered parlor furniture, fancy rockers, richly carved and finished sideboards, dining room tables and chairs, handsome oak stands and heavy oak chamber suits. Messrs Bayermann & Martens have also a very choice selection of easels, engravings, etchings, etc., which will make excellent gifts for anybody. Be sure you see their stocks and get your prices before you buy.

"When your heart is bad, and your head is bad, and you are bad clean through, what is needed?" asked a Sunday-school teacher of her class. "I know—Ayer's Sarsaparilla," spoke up a little girl, whose mother had recently been restored to health by that medicine.

Your Watch Insured Free.

A perfect insurance against theft or accident is the now famous

Keystone Bow

BOW,

the only bow (ring) which cannot be pulled or wrenched from the case. Can only be had on cases containing this trade mark.

—MADE BY—

Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia.

the oldest, largest, and most complete Watch Case factory in the world—1500 employees; 2000 Watch Cases daily.

One of its products is the celebrated

Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases

which are just as good as solid cases, and cost about one half less.

Sold by all jewelers, without extra charge for Non-pull-out bow. The manufacturers will send you a watch case opener free.

COUNTY OFFICERS:

Sheriff—William Keatty
District Attorney—John W. Owen.
Clerk—John Dixon.
Register of Deeds—F. M. Roberts.
Clerk of Court—Otto Ahrens.
Superintendent of Schools—A. M. Worsley, P. O Union Grove.
Coroner—J. S. Larson.

TOWN OFFICERS:

MT. PLEASANT
Chairman—John E. Rowlands, P. O. Racine.
Town Clerk—James H. Crane, P. O. Racine.
Treasurer—George Ellarson, P. O. Racine.

CALEDONIA
Chairman—William C. Smith, Racine.
Town Clerk—Frank Runak, Racine.
Treasurer—G. P. Sandy, Tabor.

YORKVILLE
Chairman—H. Skowes, Union Grove.
Town Clerk—Richard Russell, Union Grove.
Treasurer—William D. Bixby, Union Grove.

RAYMOND
Chairman—G. Scheck, Union Grove.
Town Clerk—Benjamin West, Kneeland.
Treasurer—Casper Kell, Kneeland.

DOVER
Chairman—John H. Smith, Union Grove.
Town Clerk—Frank Cox, Kansasville.
Treasurer—Robert Hankinson, Kansasville.

NORWAY
Chairman—O. Danson, Waterford.
Town Clerk—James Burlish, North Cape.
Treasurer—Even S. Thompson, Wind Lake.

ROCHESTER
Chairman—George H. Blake, Rochester.
Town Clerk—William Bell, Rochester.
Treasurer—A. J. Robertson, Rochester.

WATERFORD
Chairman—Fred Cooper, Waterford.
Town Clerk—Chas. Barber, Waterford.
Treasurer—Eric Peterson, Waterford.

BURLINGTON
Chairman—A. M. Aldrich, Burlington.
Town Clerk—Edward F. Rakow, Burlington.
Treasurer—Adam Frasch, Burlington.

VILLAGE OF BURLINGTON
Clerk—C. H. Renschlein.
Supervisor—H. S. Zimmerman.
Treasurer—August Renschlein.

VILLAGE OF UNION GROVE
Clerk—E. W. Treat.
Supervisor—O. L. Crabb.
Treasurer—W. J. Calleader.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

CONSUMPTIVES
Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Coughs, Weak Lungs, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Pain. Take no other. 50 cts.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. 15c. at Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labeled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address,
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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TERESA.

By Captain C. A. CURTIS, U. S. A.

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CHAPTER V.

Next morning the "first call" of the buglo awoke Mr. Raymer to consciousness, and without dallying with a strong inclination to prolong his slumbers he sprang out of bed and began dressing for reveille. A bright fire which his servant had kindled was filling the chimney with ruddy flame. As he threw his cape over his shoulders he noticed that the fife and drum now sounding the final call awoke no echoes. Their vibrations seemed deadened. He walked to the window, swept aside the curtain and looked out.

The ground was everywhere covered with snow, and the air was filled with fast falling flakes. Through the feathery mist he could see the men running from their huts, looking cold and uncomfortable. With the closing notes of the call he opened his door and walked, ankle deep, through snow to his place before the line. The first sergeant called the roll, reported and dismissed the company. Promptly upon the order, "Break ranks," every man disappeared from the parade except the officer. He turned and looked out into the valley. "La Senora Vieja will not be likely to leave us today," he thought.

Looking up the ridge to the guardhouse, he saw the wrapped and muffled sentinel walking his post with rifle at "secure" and 20 columns of dark smoke rising from the cabin chimneys and floating off to the southeast. He then entered the orderly room to give Sergeant Cunningham orders connected with the camp routine.

"Sergeant," said he, "you may order the cooks to send the Mexican woman her breakfast from the kitchen. I will send some coffee and a few other things from my private supply."

"Yes, sir. Shall we send anything to the men?"

"You may let them have coffee and firewood. They have rations of their own. What do you think of this sudden storm, sergeant?"

"It certainly did not look like a storm last night, sir. I think it is the beginning of a severe winter."

"Have you heard anything of the valley winters?"

"Yes, sir. The cavalry expressmen say snow came last winter just after Christmas and staid till March. They were frequently unable to get into the valley until the infantry broke paths through the drifts for them."

"But snow rarely falls in other parts of the territory where I have served and does not last a week at most," said the lieutenant.

"That is true, sir. No farther away than the eastern side of the eastern ridge, scarcely seven miles from the edge of the valley, snow rarely falls. Those close mountain valleys are quite like the northern states for climate."

"We are likely to have some difficulty drawing car wood, then?" asked the officer.

"The volunteers had to keep the road to the woods open with shovels for some time, and their wheels ran hard."

"I wonder if a sled could be made for hauling wood, sergeant?"

"I doubt if we have a man in the company besides yourself and me that ever saw one."

"But we have a carpenter and blacksmith?"

"Yes, sir, good ones."

"Well, I can draw the patterns. I was born in a snow and logging country and am familiar with the various kinds of sleds."

"I suppose the lieutenant is aware that there is no hard wood in the valley, nothing harder than pine, hemlock, spruce and poplar," said Sergeant Cunningham.

"The hard pine will make excellent runners, and bars can be made of the bolsters and axles of the two broken wagons the volunteers left. We can shoe the runners with the tires and brace and bolt the sled with the other iron. The tongues and reaches can be used too. Yes, we'll make a sled—a bobsled. After guard mounting, sergeant, I will go to the woods with the fatigue party and the carpenter and select the tree from which to hew the runners. Order the detail to remove the wagon body from the wheels."

"Yes, sir."

As the lieutenant returned to his quarters he glanced toward the kitchen and at that instant saw a delicate hand sliding the window curtain along its rod. "La Senora Vieja has a pretty hand for one of her age," he thought. "She may have been handsome half a century ago, but it would be a mistake to say that now either of her person or manners."

Entering his cabin, Raymer proceeded to perfect the hasty toilet made before reveille, and in a few moments he sat before his hearth, overlooking Cain's preparation of the morning meal. The soldier had just arrived from the company kitchen with a portion of the lieutenant's breakfast and was now placing a coffeepot and a small steak upon a bed of glowing coals.

"You may put in a double allowance of Java, Cain," observed the officer, "and you may make the steak twice as large. I want you to take some of each to the Mexican lady. Better run over there now and tell her I will send her breakfast from here, and ask if there is anything in our stores she would prefer. I will look after the broiling."

Adding an extra allowance of coffee and cutting a second slice of beef, Cain went on his errand. Like most of the soldiers who served in New Mexico, he had acquired a fair knowledge of colloquial Spanish. Approaching the door of the lady's cabin, the soldier rapped.

"Quien llama—who knocks?" asked a low feminine voice.

"El mozo del teniente, the man servant of the lieutenant," answered Cain.

"What do you want?"

"The lieutenant sends his compliments and asks what will you have for breakfast."

"Call Antonio and then go away, please. I will send my message by him."

Cain went to the fire, which was still burning before la senora's door, and beside which stood the blanketed figures of the two guises. Delivering his message, he returned to the lieutenant. Soon afterward Antonio reported that La Senora Vieja wanted but little breakfast and would be satisfied with whatever was sent to her; that she requested that all communications should hereafter be made through her attendants, and that no other person should come to her door during the time she should be obliged to remain in the valley. She sent her thanks for the kindness and courtesy shown her and assured her host that she should leave as soon as the storm ceased.

Antonio conveyed to his mistress a breakfast selected from the lieutenant's table, with the assurance that her wishes should be respected, and that the sentinel who walked the post but a few yards from her door should be instructed to halt any person approaching the house except her two attendants.

Guard mounting over, Mr. Raymer joined the men going to the forest. The proper trees were selected for the proposed bobsled, felled and drawn to camp. A part of the large company kitchen was turned into a workshop, and there, under the interested supervision of the lieutenant, the carpenter shaped the parts.

The snow continued to fall almost constantly until the morning of the third day, when it suddenly ceased. The clouds rolled away, and the sun burst forth in full glory, showing the valley to be covered with nearly two feet of snow. The treeless summits of the eastern and western ranges stood white and bleak against the cold blue sky. The horizontal ribbons of pine, hemlock and spruce that clothed the slopes were plainly defined against their snowy background. Over the whole valley was spread a robe of white. The crystal brook of a temperature too high to freeze even in the coldest weather looked like a black cord looped and curved throughout its length.

Raymer was standing in the parade just after breakfast, admiring the wintry scene, when Antonio approached him and said:

"La Senora Vieja asks el comandante to have her animals got ready as soon as possible. She intends to resume her journey."

"Very well, Antonio," replied the lieutenant. "Tell your mistress that everything shall be ready at her door in half an hour."

"She also says, Senor Don Teniente, that she shall be obliged to leave the boy Ramon behind."

"Does she know his condition?"

"I have seen him several times and have reported to her."

"Tell her we expect him to stay here, for it is impossible to move him. It is a bare chance that he recovers. To attempt to move would result in his death."

"La Senora Vieja says she will send a priest from Jemez to administer the sacrament and absolve el pobrecito."

"El Padre Gutierrez will be a welcome guest. He is an old friend of mine."

At 9 o'clock the Mexican travelers rode out of the camp, waded the brook and began their journey down the eastern side of the valley. True to the manner she had adopted from the first, la senora made no personal acknowledgment of favors received. Her spokesman, Antonio, had come to the lieutenant after she was well on her way out of the parade and offered her thanks in elaborate and graceful Spanish phrase.

"Well," thought Raymer as the last pack mule shook the water of the brook from his heels, "there goes a woman who can take no offense if I fail to recognize her when we meet again. I've not caught a glimpse of her face since I met her at Los Ojos Frios. I do not even know her name."

He turned back to his quarters and soon afterward went to the company kitchen to superintend the sledmaking. The work had been going on rapidly, with some volunteer assistance from interested men, and a few rivets and bolts alone were needed to complete it.

With the approach of noon the wind arose, and soon the snowclad branches of the evergreens on the mountain sides were flinging off their downy coats and tossing and creaking in a fierce northwestern gale. The air was filled with flying snow, frequently so dense as to nearly hide the sun, and the temperature sensibly fell. Raymer went back to his cabin, holding his cape closely about his face and quickening his pace to a run. He had barely entered his door when the sergeant of the guard appeared.

"I think, sir," said the sergeant, "that the Mexicans are in trouble. From the ridge I can see them, near the south end of the valley. They have not moved for a long time."

The lieutenant took his fieldglass and ascended the southern arm of the ridge. Arrived there, he saw, when the whirling wreaths of snow permitted him to catch a glimpse, that the travelers were grouped at a point about six miles from the camp and that all had dismounted. When the animals moved about, he saw that the men were trying to lift the apparently helpless woman into her saddle. It was not difficult to comprehend that La Senora Vieja had fallen a victim to the cold, searching gale. Raymer at once determined to go to her assistance. Walking down to Sergeant Cunningham's cabin, he ordered a detail made to go to the rescue.

"I think, sergeant, we have a use for our new sled which we did not anticipate. Send word to the teamster to hitch the mules to it and place the wagon body on the runners. Tell Corporal Sullivan to throw in a lot of straw and at least a dozen blankets, and have Clary pry out some hot stones from the back of the kitchen fireplace. Wrap them well and take them along. Have everything move lively."

These directions were carried out while the lieutenant was dressing for the trip. When ready to start, he told Cain to have la senora's quarters warm and in order against her return.

The wind had already swept a great part of the snow from the more level portion of the valley, leaving but a few inches in the matted grass, and where it had not drifted and packed the team moved at a brisk trot or gallop. But now and then the men had to leave the sled to tramp a path through a ridge of snow before it could go on. The lieutenant rode in advance, and when at the end of an hour he reached the travelers found them stalled in a big drift.

La senora, dressed in a long riding habit and swathed in extra wraps, had found it impossible to maintain her seat as her pony plunged and struggled in the drift. She had repeatedly fallen and had remounted with great difficulty, requiring the aid of both her attendants. After her last fall she had attempted to wade through on foot, but the snow and fierce, searching wind had chilled her struggling limbs, and she had become quite helpless.

When the officer reached her, she gathered the cape of her cloak about her face to shield herself from observation, as she had always done since he first met her at Los Ojos Frios. With the assistance of the soldiers he bore her to the sled and placed her in the blankets and straw, with the warm stones disposed about her. He was gathering the blankets about her shoulders when he heard a half suppressed sob and felt her form tremble with emotion.

"I am sorry for your disappointment, senora," said Raymer. "You will have to be my guest for a little time longer, and then I will myself see that you are safely out of the valley."

Raymer then ordered that the luggage be placed on the sled and the return to camp begun. The wind was now in the faces of the detachment. The snowy needles cut the flesh exposed to them, and before the ride was ended the frost had nipped a few noses and ears. Arrived in the parade, the lieutenant dismounted and proceeded to offer assistance to the lady, but she held the blankets about her face and called:

"Antonio! Where is Antonio?"

The officer looked around for the two Mexicans and noticed for the first time that they were not with him.

"Where are the lady's men, Corporal Sullivan?" he asked in some surprise.

"They did not return with us, sir," replied the corporal. "They went in the opposite direction."

"Why did you not tell me what they were doing?"

"I beg pardon, sir, but I thought the lieutenant saw all that I saw," was the reply.

Raymer turned to the lady, who was still buried in the depths of her blankets.

"Senora," he said, "I regret to tell you that both your attendants have left the valley and have taken your animals with them. You will be obliged to remain alone a short time unless you will accept the service of one of the laundress' daughters. You shall have the attendance of my servant also, and I will send you to Jemez with an escort the first pleasant day."

No reply was made to this, only a silent effort to rise, to which the lieutenant lent his aid, and the Senora Vieja moved slowly and feebly into her cabin, and her luggage was passed in after her. Later in the day she addressed a note to "El Senor Teniente, El Comandante de Los Valles Grandes." Translated it read as follows:

"DEAR SIR—Pardon me for not expressing in person my thanks for the continued kindness you have shown me during the past few days. I assure you that I appreciate it and am grateful. I hoped to have succeeded in leaving today and thus relieve you of further care on my account. I accept your offer of attendance, but request that neither the laundress nor her daughters shall visit me. If your servant will leave at my door food and such other articles as I may need, it will be all that I require. Should I need anything more I will write to you. I think my attendants will reach Jemez tomorrow, and my relative, El Padre Gutierrez of that place, will come for me immediately."

There was no signature. Raymer was puzzled by the writer's persistency in refusing all aid except what was barely necessary to enable her to live, and also at her anxiety to conceal her face. All was so different from what he would have expected from an American woman that he attributed it to Spanish education and home training. As she was an old woman he thought her unnecessarily squeamish in holding herself so carefully secluded. Writing her a short note, in which he assured her that her wishes should be respected, he resumed the usual routine of duty and amusement.

The following day, the wind having somewhat subsided, the mules were attached to the bob, and Raymer accompanied the fatigued party to the forest to show the men how to load logs in lumberman style. Day after day for nearly a week he continued this supervision, filling the woodyard with dry pitch pine logs, to be sawed and split into fuel, in preparation for the blockade expected in February and March. During this time no one arrived from Jemez or elsewhere except the weekly military couriers from Santa Fe.

At the end of the week and for several days succeeding Raymer noticed whenever he returned from the forest to his cabin that it appeared to be in better order than usual. There was a neater arrangement of rugs and furs, and the articles on the mantel were more tastefully disposed. His center table was in order. His letters and papers were gathered into bundles and tied with tape.

It became interesting to watch these gradual improvements, and he wondered that his old soldier servant had not earlier developed this taste for order. When Cain came in to prepare dinner one day, Raymer said:

"You are improving in the care of my quarters, Cain. They look very neat."

"It's not me, sor, that's improvin 'em. It's the Saynyora Vayher."

"What!"

"The ould leddy, sor. She comes in and rades the liftinint's books ov'ry marnin when he goes to the woods."

"Then you have seen her face, Cain?"

"Not a glimpse of it, sor. She comes over after I get through me work and lave. I came back once for somethin, but she got a sight av me through the windy and wint awa' before I rached the dure."

"Does she come every day?"

"Since foive days back, sor. She sits by the windy and laves whin she says the liftinint returnin."

Raymer asked a few more questions, and after Cain had gone took a more comprehensive view of the room. Yes, of course, no one but a woman could have made such a bachelor's den as this look so tidy. La senora might be old, but she was evidently a woman of taste.

What could she be reading? In Spanish there was literally nothing but the Reader, "Don Quixote" and Dona Teresa's prayer book. Of course she could not read anything in English. She must have confined her reading to the adventures of the "Knight of the Sorrowful Countenance" or the devotional pages of the missal. "Well, poor old girl, she's welcome to any amusement she can find here. I'll not interfere with her," was the concluding reflection of the lieutenant.

The weather continued cold, and the wind continued to blow and pile the snow in drifts, but the camp and the wood road being somewhat sheltered by the pine clad point the work of drawing logs went on, and the young officer found his usual recreation and exercise in going out a few hours every forenoon. He looked in daily upon the wounded boy, who seemed to be on the road to recovery.

On the third day after making the discovery of la senora's invasion of his quarters, while assisting in the work of binding a load of logs, Raymer injured his hand and returned to camp much earlier than usual for the purpose of dressing the wound. When he arrived at the end of the line of cabins farthest from his own, instead of walking along the front directly to his door, as he had hitherto done, he turned to the rear and ascended the ridge to the guardhouse, stopping there a few moments to make an inspection. Then he walked slowly to his cabin from the rear.

On entering his quarters a female figure sprang quickly from a camp chair by the window and stood facing him, an open book in her hand. A dark blue

A female figure sprang quickly from a camp chair.

flannel gown, bound at the waist with a silken sash, fell in graceful lines to her feet. A silk rebozo of black and yellow stripes hung over one shoulder, its fringed ends nearly reaching the floor.

Astounded at this unexpected vision—this startling transformation—the lieutenant stood silently gazing at the lovely and blushing girl for nearly a half minute.

"Teresa Valencia!" he exclaimed.

"La misma, senor," was the response, in a low and self deprecating tone, and she picked up her cloak and began to move toward the door.

"No, do not go," objected the excited lieutenant. "Now that I know who is my guest there must be a rearrangement of things. Please remain here until I return. I'll be gone but a few moments."

CHAPTER VI.

Teresa resumed her chair without a word and sat looking into the fire, a slight contraction of the fair brow and drooping of the shoulders showing that she was undergoing some mental struggle. Simulation of another character than her own was at an end. "La misma," she had responded to the lieutenant's exclamation. Yes, she was the same Teresa Valencia he had seen in Santa Fe, and she half regretted that she had assumed another character. It certainly had availed her nothing. He had once rescued her from insult and thrice from suffering and possible death, and she began to think that he only could relieve her from her present embarrassing situation.

Raymer hastened to the quarters of Mrs. Sullivan, the laundress. It is hardly necessary to follow his reflections from the instant he discovered a charming girl in the person he had hitherto looked upon as an uninteresting old woman, to whom he owed nothing but courtesy and the protection due the weak from the strong. His one thought now was to relieve the unhappy maid from the anxieties connected with her situation.

He saw plainly why she had made the attempt to conceal her identity and why she had attempted to quit the valley and leave no clew. But the fates had been against her and had finally left her alone and unattended in the midst of strangers. In the eyes of her parents nothing could be much worse.

Arrived at the cabin of the laundress, the officer succeeded in making that industrious matron understand that La Senora Vieja, who had been rescued from the Indians, proved to be Dona Teresa Valencia of Albuquerque.

"The blessed darlint," exclaimed Mrs. Sullivan. "I knew her well in Santa Fe, and my Jenny there," pointing to a rosy Irish girl of 16, who was ironing in a corner of the room, "jist id'lizes her. Jenny was a day scholar at the sisters' school, ye remember. Well, some of the gir-r-r-ls of the big families thought themselves too grand to trate the daughter of a poor soldier b'y decontlike, and it was this same Tressy Vleney that took her part, and alw'ys had a swate smile and koind word for her, and mated her like an aquel. Donny Tressy in this camp! What shall I do for her, liftinint?"

"That is what I have come to see you about, Mrs. Sullivan. I need not tell you, who have lived so long in the territory, what it means for a Mexican girl to be alone in this camp. The young lady has felt this from the first, as you can see by her desire to conceal her personality and her attempt to leave in the storm the other day. I accidentally discovered her secret but a few moments ago, and as she has no attendants I want you to let Jenny act as her companion and maid until she leaves. I shall take measures to communicate with her relatives at once."

"Jenny shall go, liftinint."

"Thank you, Mrs. Sullivan. While she is getting ready I will go to the sickroom and have Mason dress my hand. It was hurt in the woods, and in the excitement of meeting Miss Valencia I had forgotten I came on account of it. Will be back shortly."

Mother and daughter then retired to a lean to, where the girl made her toilet, and the mother packed a portmanteau with her necessary belongings. When all was ready, Jenny took the valise and started, meeting the officer in the door.

"Let me carry that bag for you, Jenny," said Raymer, advancing and offering to take it.

"No, no!" exclaimed the mother. "It's the gentleman ye are, liftinint, to offer to hilp me gir-r-r-l, but we've the camp full of min for that sort of thing. I'll sind it afther ye by one of the b'ys."

Accompanied by the girl, Mr. Raymer returned to his cabin, where Dona Teresa sat waiting.

"Miss Valencia," said he, "I have brought you a maid. But," he quickly added in Spanish, "I beg pardon. You do not understand English."

"Quite as well as you do Spanish, I fancy, Mr. Raymer," answered Teresa in excellent English.

"Pardon my forgetfulness. I had forgotten the essay at the convent and that I overheard your conversation with your father. I have brought you an old acquaintance. This is Jenny Sullivan, whom you will remember, I think," and the lieutenant stepped aside, disclosing the young girl in the doorway.

"It cannot be!" exclaimed Teresa, her beautiful eyes dilating. "It is indeed Jenny Sullivan. Oh, Mr. Raymer, how fortunate!" taking Jenny's hands, with an involuntary gesture of relief and pleasure.

If the young man could have entertained a lingering doubt concerning his own state of mind, it would now have been dispelled forever! That lovely face, flushing with emotion, the beautiful eyes filled with tears, but beaming with trust and gratitude, completed the conquest.

"Ah, Jenny," added Teresa, "if I had only known at first that it was you whom Mr. Raymer wished to attend me! You and your mother could have aided me in maintaining the character of La Senora Vieja until I found opportunity to leave the valley."

"Oh, yes, miss, we would have been glad to," answered the delighted Jenny.

"I trust I may be pardoned for expressing my satisfaction at the result of your oversight," said Raymer. "I can aid you better in your own character than in that of another, particularly so reticent a person as the old lady."

"I will try to be more communicative in future, Mr. Raymer. Come, Jenny; let us go to my cabin."

"Let me exchange cabins with you, Miss Valencia," urged the lieutenant, following his departing guest to the door. "This is much the most comfortable and convenient."

"Thank you, but my own is very cozy and will do for the few days I shall remain here. Besides, you know, el comandante should have the best quarters."

"Not at the expense of a lady's comfort," replied Raymer. "It will take but a few moments for the men to prepare for an exchange."

"Thank you, but my present quarters are good enough. I am perfectly satisfied."

"Will you dine with me, please?"

Hesitatingly, "Yes, thank you."

Teresa took up the long cloak which had hitherto concealed her features and started with Jenny for her cabin, but the lieutenant observed that she did not now throw the hood over her head, nor did she again affect the decrepit gait or stooping form, but walked with maiden grace, her blond tresses exposed to the winter breeze.

The sentinel at the guardhouse was surprised out of his soldierly equanimity as the young woman passed along the path. He halted and faced outward, and the lieutenant half expected him to present arms, but he recovered himself and walked on with a suppressed whistle of astonishment.

Through sentinel and laundress it was soon known throughout the camp that La Senora Vieja had been miraculously transformed into a beautiful and graceful maiden.

Half an hour later Jenny appeared at the officer's cabin with the request from her mistress that he would accompany her to the bedside of the wounded boy, Ramon, a thing she had been unable to do in her character of an old woman. Raymer replied that he would be pleased to do so at once and sent Cain to notify the boy and his nurse of the proposed call. A little later the officer and lady stood at the bedside. As Teresa stooped over Ramon extended his thin hand to clasp hers and said feebly in his mother tongue:

"Ah, Dona Teresa, you have revealed yourself."

"Yes, Ramon, by a silly accident, but perhaps a fortunate one."

"I think it better, my mistress. El comandante and the soldiers are brave men and kind."

"But, my poor Ramonito, how you have suffered in aiding me! You are very brave."

"It was nothing, dona. It is a privilege to be wounded in your service."

"Gallantly said, my lad," interrupted Raymer. "You are a born chevalier."

"He is indeed, Mr. Raymer," said Teresa. "He took a fearful risk when he left Los Ojos Frios for the valley, volunteering when the men refused."

"It was nothing, dona. You needed help, and quickly."

"Nothing to risk your life for ours? I am very proud of you, Ramon, and you shall be my brother always. How thin and worn you are!" and the young lady cast a look of inquiry toward Mason, whom she recognized as the chief attendant. She hesitated to put her question in words for fear the answer would be unfavorable, but the soldier read her thoughts and said in English to the lieutenant:

"You can tell her, sir, that there is little doubt but the boy will get well and in time recover the use of his leg. He is weak and thin from homesickness and the great loss of blood."

"Thank you, doctor," said Teresa in the same tongue. "That is good news. I feared he might not survive his wound."

"It was a close call, miss, but I did my best, and the boy's pluck and constitution have done more."

"How long before he can travel, doctor?"

"Beg pardon, miss, but you give me a title to which I have no claim. I am plain Private Mason of the army."

"Are the men of the army usually so skilled in the treatment of broken limbs?" asked the puzzled Teresa.

"Mason, Miss Valencia," replied the lieutenant, "did considerable service in field hospitals the two first years of the war, acquiring a good practical knowledge of gunshot wounds. He has been of great use to us in the valley."

"When do you think Ramon can be moved, Mr. Mason?"

"May I correct you again, Miss Valencia? I have as little right to be called mister as doctor. That title in the army belongs exclusively to the lieutenants. About the boy, I think he can leave the camp in a month if he can go in a carriage."

The conversation was here interrupted by the appearance of Cain, who announced that dinner was ready. The lieutenant conducted his companion to his cabin, where plates were set for two.

The valleys abound in game, and the commissary storeroom hung with venison and fowl in their season. Throughout the fall and until the recent snowstorm the company hunters had been diligent in laying in supplies. Through Cain the cooks had learned of the lieutenant's proposed dinner to his guest, and they had voluntarily taxed their culinary skill to the utmost to do him credit. A couple of trout, fresh from the brook, a small roast of venison and a pheasant were the principal dishes.

The officer's camp chest had been exhausted of its resources in the attempt to do honor to Dona Teresa. Cain had achieved several original effects with commonplace material, and he waited upon the table with a zeal never before exhibited in the service of his employer.

It is perhaps unnecessary to mention that Raymer contemplated the beautiful girl sitting opposite him with an inward hope that the present moment might be prophetic of a future relationship. She showed no evidence of having been secluded from the society of gentlemen, but seemed as much at ease as any young lady in the list of his eastern acquaintances.

Conversation for awhile ran upon commonplaces, but before long the lieutenant asked how she came to be on the trail leading through his camp at the time of the rescue at Los Ojos Frios. Teresa replied that in company with an elderly maiden aunt she had been making a series of visits to relatives and former schoolmates in several towns along the Rio Grande, ending in the Rio Ariba at Abiqui; that upon leaving the latter place on their way home they concluded to take a short cut through Los Valles Grandes and visit an uncle, whom he had met at La Noca Grande—the priest at the Jemez pueblo. She had posted a letter to her parents before leaving Abiqui notifying them of her intention, but as the mail left once a fortnight they could not have received it until 13 days after she started. There was no mail service to the Indian pueblo of Jemez, all letters being sent there by special messenger. Her parents could not, therefore, even suspect her present plight unless Antonio and Manuel had gone safely through and reported. All of the escort were strangers whom her aunt had hired at Abiqui. Ramon and Juana were servants in her parents' household.

Everything had gone well until they reached a hamlet five miles north of Los Ojos Frios. There her aunt was taken sick and concluded it would be imprudent for her to continue the journey on horseback. After consultation it was decided that Teresa should go on to Jemez without delay, and that her aunt should as soon as she was able to take a carriage to Santa Fe.

It had not been the intention of the party to halt in the valley, but to pass the camp well to the east, stopping over night at Los Ojos Calientes, 12 miles to the south, and finishing the journey on the following day.

The start was made, and the party had nearly reached the cold springs when a body of 20 Navajoes was discovered in close pursuit, but by a great effort the cabins were gained and entered and the doors and windows barred.

The cabins being of adobe, there was little fear of immediate capture. When about to enter the houses, Teresa ordered Antonio to send one man or go himself for help to the camp in Los Valles Grandes, but not a man dared make the attempt. The boy Ramon volunteered, and after receiving hasty instructions dashed off, with half a dozen yelling savages at his heels.

"Much that I have told you already know," said Teresa. "What occurred after your arrival I need not repeat."

"Except to explain why you assumed the character of your aunt," suggested the lieutenant.

"I supposed we should continue our journey with but a few hours' delay in your camp, and I did not care to make the acquaintance of any one. An old and infirm woman would not invite attention."

"How well you did the character!"

"I used to do the old lady parts in amateur theatricals. I must have done well here, for you left me severely alone."

"Not more than you desired certainly."

"More than you would have done perhaps had you known I was younger."

"Very likely. Youth attracts youth, you know, but I think I offered La Senora Vieja considerably more attention than she was willing to receive," replied Raymer.

"That is true, and I assure you I always felt confident of kindly treatment from you under all circumstances."

"Thank you. Did you know who commanded here when you sent for assistance?"

"I learned that at La Roca Grande."

"Of course, and that reminds me that we can now clear up a few mysteries."

"Very well. Where is Vic? I have missed her ever since I came."

"I sent her to Santa Fe at the request of a friend who wanted her for a hunting trip."

"I looked for her when I dismounted, and I am sure I dreaded meeting her more than el comandante. She took a decided liking for me, you remember, and I felt sure she would penetrate my disguise if you did not. I had really resolved to deny her acquaintance and manifest a decided antipathy to dogs. I think if it had been necessary for preserving my incognito I could have pulled her tail or trod on her toes."

"And you seemed so fond of her too."

"Yes, the dear little doggie. Can I ever forget that but for her we should have lost our lives? Nine miles to camp and nine in return. Done as intelligently as if she were a human being. When will she be back, Mr. Raymer?"

"I expected her with the last express, but Mr. Reed wrote that he would send her next time. I was obliged to send her to Santa Fe by a wagon going for supplies, but she will follow the cavalrymen back."

"Did Sergeant Cunningham receive my medal?"

"I think not. The company presented the collar some time ago," replied Raymer.

"I ordered a platero in Albuquerque to make the medal and forward it to the sergeant by mail."

"Cain," said the lieutenant to his servant, "go to the orderly room and ask the sergeant if he has received a medal for Vic, and if he has to lend it to me for a few minutes." Then, turning again to his guest, he said, "How came you to be on the Roca Grande trail that day?"

"I had been visiting my mother's brother, Father Gutierrez, in company with a cousin of papa's, Sister Josepha, who, with another sister, went to Jemez on business of the church. The sisters were teachers of mine at the convent. I was on the trail with them because I was to accompany them to Santa Fe."

"You recognized me at La Roca?" asked Raymer.

"Yes. I knew all or nearly all of the officers at Santa Fe by sight. They were pointed out to me from the palace windows from time to time. Then I saw you when you punished the wagoner before the convent gates, and more recently I saw you ride across the fields at Jemez and into the plaza to rescue the Navajoes."

"You were at your uncle's, of course?"

"I was on the roof of his house with the sisters. We had begged uncle to interfere for the protection of the Indians, and he and the sisters went to the chiefs of both Dominican and Jemez Pueblos and did all they could to prevent the outrage. It was useless. We were glad to see the soldiers appear in the distance."

"And still the men—perhaps the very husbands and fathers of the women and children we saved—did all they could to massacre us at the log cabin."

"Yes, such things are difficult to understand. I have never met more gentle, considerate and industrious people than the Navajoes in time of peace, and I cannot realize how they can be such fiends when on the warpath."

"It is a characteristic of all rude peoples. The white man behaved no better in the stone age," replied the lieutenant. Then, after a pause, he asked, "What prompted the sisters to veil and wrap you when they saw me on the trail that day?"

"An instinct of the recluse, the duena and the chaperon for one thing, a costumbre del pais for another."

"True. I know something of the society customs of the country."

Raymer did not pursue this topic further, for at this point Cain returned from the orderly room with a package from Sergeant Cunningham, who had been delayed by duty from sending it at once. The package had been received by the last express and contained Teresa's medal, a silver shield, engraved upon one side with her initials, T. I. V., in monogram. Upon the other side was a running dog, under which were the words, "La Heroina Victoriana, Oct. —, 1864."

"What a good likeness of Vic!" said Raymer. "Did you draw it?"

"I lined it with a pen upon paper," replied the young lady, "and the platero has engraved it faithfully. Then you really think there is a resemblance?"

"Even to the chip in her mouth and the message in her collar. No doubt Mistress Vic will be very proud of collar and medal."

The meal was at an end, and with a few words more on general topics Teresa retired to her cabin and the lieutenant to the orderly room, leaving Cain and Jenny to eat their dinner.

Supper time again found officer, guest and servitor gathered in the same cabin, Teresa pouring the tea and asking the conventional question:

"Will you take sugar and cream, Mr. Raymer?

"Both, if you please," answered the lieutenant, wondering if his Christian name would ever fall from those lips.

"How you must enjoy pouring your tea in this cozy cabin," said she.

"If I ever have enjoyed it, I shall hardly do so again after seeing you pour it. Besides I could never imagine that condensed milk to be cream."

"Not even the cream of a joke?"

"I may hereafter associate it with cream, but its relationship to that luxury has hitherto seemed somewhat strained."

"But your life in the valleys. Don't you enjoy this isolated and adventurous existence?"

"You were with me at La Roca Grande and at Los Ojos Frios. Those incidents of valley life I think you can bear witness were hardly conducive to hilarity or even quiet enjoyment."

"Of course I meant the more quiet phases, although I have no doubt even those experiences may be looked back upon with pleasure at your success in meeting and overcoming the threatening difficulties."

"I have not enjoyed the isolation certainly. I am a social animal. Still life here has many attractions, and there has been abundant adventure, spiced with danger. The trip to rescue you was pastime compared to most of them."

"Jenny has told me of the attack of 30 Navajoes upon the camp, the recapture of the Mexican flocks and herds, the affair in La Puerta and your escape from an ambuscade when fishing on the San Antonio. You are a hero in her eyes."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Delicate Flattery.

"Do you ever flatter your husband?"

"Yes, I sometimes ask his advice about things."—New York Press.

A Hero.

His name has n'er been noised abroad.
I know not if he ever sealed
A wall in battle, if before
The cannon's mouth he would have quailed.
But when I saw one deed he did,
Oh, as a hero him I hailed!

To look at him one ne'er would dream
That daring was his strongest hold;
That in the face of danger he
Would prove himself perhaps o'erbold
And for rash courage place himself
Beside the valiant men of old.

I know not if, unterrified,
He'd meet the lion in its lair,
Or put his head, like Daniel,
Within its mouth, yet did he dare
To put his head in woman's hands
And let his sweetheart cut his hair!

Thousands of cases of rheumatism have been cured by Hood's Sar

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1894.

Dry Docks Badly Needed.

The next Republican administration should give the country a sufficient number of dry docks for our new navy. We have a number of fine ships, but that policy which seems to characterize some of our petty economists has denied the one essential requisite to make that navy of pratical use.

As one exchange remarks, we have ships enough without crews and shipyards enough within adequate dry docks. "Before bestirring congress to provide fresh appropriations for new vessels to prevent a famine among the shipbuilders and makers of armor of the country, the navy department should use its best efforts to secure an increase of enlisted men for the war ships already afloat and upon the stocks. The building of modern dry docks large enough to accommodate the new battleships should also be immediately begun. The United States has seven government docks, but none of them would admit one of these giant war vessels over its ports sill. With the exceptions of the British dry docks at Halifax there is not a dock in the Western Hemisphere that would hold these huge fighting craft.

Chief Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn's address before the naval architects was a most convincing plea for the urgency of dry dock construction. Our unsheathed steel ships require docking, cleaning and painting at least once in every six months. Paint is the only available safeguard. But there are various paints for various waters, and the cruises of the navy vessels cannot be foreshadowed. Nor can it be known with any certainty the length of time a vessel may be obliged to remain in waters where there are no docks, as in the case of the Philadelphia's six months stay at Hawaii. "The fouling of a vessel's bottom," remarks Commodore Hichborn, "is most expensive in that it injures the ship's fighting efficiency." Let new dry docks be built at once; and let the first be constructed at League Island, the future naval rendezvous."

No Democratic Currency Reform.

Currency reform does not mean a Grover Cleveland reform by any means. The country by a dearly bought experience has learned what Democratic reform means. It wants no more. It has been given out that the forthcoming message will be sensational in its nature, but it cannot be much more sensational than were the enormous Republican majorities of late against the Democratic policy. Having started the fight for free wool and tariff reform years ago and badly wrecked his party thereby, says the New York Tribune, "President Cleveland intends next to take up a general reformation of the currency, and his worshipers say that he will submit an elaborate plan to congress. His success as a tariff reconstructor was not such as to warrant further ventures. The only thing his effort can be said to have accomplished is the passage of a bill which neither house wanted, which the president himself refused to sign, denouncing it as a measure of perfidy and dishonor, and which the people have condemned by majorities altogether unprecedented. Yet the same president intends to set before the same congress the task of reconstructing the whole monetary system of the country, and that at the short session."

Judging Wrong.

How mistakingly people judge things may be noticed from the following paragraph from a Democratic paper before election, the Washington Post:

"The trouble with McKinley is that he is out of date. His philosophy, his deportment, his attitudes, his smile, even his carefully cultivated resemblance to Napoleon Bonaparte all have lost their hold upon the public mind. The country has marched on and left him far behind, lost in ecstatic contemplation of a tariff scheme which events have discredited, which history has exposed and which is to day as hopeless an anachronism in statecraft as the stinkpot or the boomerang in warfare."

But the monstrous, monumental majorities for Republican protection to American industries and protection to American citizens at home and abroad in other lands, show the above opinion to be as utterly wrong as were Democratic claims for purity, reform and good government well founded. McKinley is not out of date and his "carefully cultivated resemblance to Napoleon Bonaparte" as the Post has it, at all events seems to have charmed the people, judging from the ponderous Republican majorities everywhere, even old Missouri going Republican and gains in the solid south, everywhere.

The world has gone exhibition crazy. It is prevailing in the form of an epidemic throughout the world. Says an exchange: "Not only have all the capitals of Europe some kind of an international show running this year, but very many of the smaller cities have an exhibition on their hands. The united exhibitions at Milan were opened on May 6. They comprise ten exhibitions, of fine arts, oils, wines and other specialties. An international sanitary and health exhibition is to be held in Boulogne from July to September next. An international exhibition opens in Bucharest on Aug. 26 and closes Nov. 12. And now Tasmania comes forward with an invitation to the world to participate in an international exhibition at Hobart on Nov. 16 next.

Mrs. Maybrick's Case.

The case of the unfortunate Mrs. Maybrick, the American woman tried in England on charge of poisoning her husband and sentenced to a life imprisonment, still comes up. Gail Hamilton, the gifted authoress and writer, has taken a great interest in her case and yet hopes to have the English home secretary do something in her behalf. In this instance it does seem that the United States government should insist upon a second trial at least of the case. It is certain an English subject in this country thus situated would be accorded justice which Mrs. Maybrick has certainly not, and if this country refused it is most equally certain England would enforce its demand with a display of force we could not resist.

One of these days we shall have as a party plank reading "American government for American citizens and protection to American citizens, male or female, wherever located, on sea or land, or whatever clime." Since the days of Martin Kosta the United States has been grossly negligent in the matter of upholding the dignity of the American flag abroad.

No Need to Bargain.

There will be no attempt to bargain with the Populist senators when it comes time to organize the senate and there should not be. Doubtless, says the Boston Journal: "The votes of the Populist senators can be had for the organization of the senate, but they can be had only for a price, and that a price which Republican senators can not afford to pay. In the impending struggle for a sound and stable currency there must be no doubt as to the position of the Republican party, any temporary political advantage secured by compromises of principle would prove to be dearly bought."

If the Populist senators are men of principle they would resent any bargaining, and equally so the Republican senators in the matter of buying their support. There is nothing to be made on either side and the Republican party can not afford to bargain.

Does Not Pay.

Gerrymanders don't pay. The people can beat any gerrymander ever constructed as was seen a short time since. The Evening Post of New York says: "That the gerrymander is a boomerang was never more clearly shown than in the recent elections, when overwhelming Republican majorities were elected to the legislatures of New York, Indiana, Wisconsin and other state which the Democrats thought they had so cunningly reapportioned as to insure the continued dominance of their party. The Republicans are generally disposed to make a fair use of their victory. The quick succession of overwhelming defeats in the nation first for the Democrats seems to have opened the eyes of the politicians all around and shown them that the surest way to win success is to deserve it."

The report of Mr. Dobbs, commissioner of labor, has been issued. There are figures in plenty to digest, but the necessary key note to aid the reader in obtaining conclusions and totals are lacking. The report is a waste of figures and a waste of money. All such reports should be presented in the plainest possible way, and with explanatory notes at the necessary places. The general reader needs some guidance in going over such a mass of figures, in order that he may have any comprehension at all of what it all means. The standard rate of wages in Milwaukee in the various branches of the building trades is 29.6 per hour. During the year 309 accidents in factories were reported, of which forty-four were fatal.

Accounts of the war between China and Japan are full of horrors. The Japanese, however enlightened they have become, have lost none of their taste for barbarism in committing nameless atrocities in their sacking of captured Chinese places, and in fact there is nothing to chose between them and the Chinese. The Port Arthur capture was followed by horrible slaughter the dead being mutilated, and scenes of horrors that must appall christendom. The harbor, it is said, was filled with dead bodies. This sort of thing fits in with the Turkish massacres in Armenia.

Japan will probably insist her war indemnity be paid by China in silver. It is clear the United States intermediaries when they are appointed will be neglecting a solemn duty unless they insist China should pay in silver. Uncle Sam can turn an honest penny by loaning China a portion of the many millions of silver bullion she has now locked up in the sub-treasuries. A portion of the $150,000,000 our country has lost in the depreciation of silver on our hands may thus be recovered.

The California gold output says the state mineralogist is likely to be increased from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 a year, and that the increased yield can be unrestrained for some time. The output of Colorado has been largely increased and the belief is it will come up to California.

If the plain, frugal people, as Mr. Ogden Fethers would say, have to pay the bills, they should have the opportunity of investing in all government loans and not powerful syndicates.

The highest bidders for the new $50,000,000 loan were the Stewart syndicate, who bid 117.077. The people should have all these chances rather than syndicates.

Corporations that fulfill their contracts with municipalities and states are as scarce as cities and states that do their duty in the premises.

The seizure of Bluefields in Nicaragua by England marks a desperate game that must of necessity be resented by this country.

All American papers are now barred out of Turkey. Too much truth hurts the feelings of the Turkish sultan.

The three states, Illinois, Kentucky and New York, paid last year in internal revenue taxes $147,168,449.

There is no doubt but that very shortly this country will pass England in iron and steel production.

A reform is proposed in the matter of handling public documents. It is one badly needed.

The Chicago Preventive of Crime society are to give a course of lectures on city vices.

There is a senatorial fight on in Minnesota, but Senator Washburn remains serene.

The police now stop foot ball games on account of the fearful slugging.

An Open Race.

The Journal believes that presidential races should be entirely free to all comers. So far as the Republican presidential course is concerned, there will be no barring out of anybody. In the presence of such men distinguished in every way as Gov. William McKinley, Thomas B. Reed, Senator Allison, Senator Cullom, Gov. Morton, ex-President Harrison and others, no Republican will say nay to any one of them.

But at the same time it is in accordance with the truthfulness of things that the valuable and priceless services of Governor McKinley be acknowledged or at least that the American people understand the full extent of his services. The Tribune of Cincinnati said just before the election: "Governor McKinley has developed wonderful endurance as a campaign speaker. By the end of the month he will have traveled 7,000 miles and will have made between three and four hundred speeches. He is making the greatest record that has ever been achieved in this country by a political orator. Mr. Blaine, in 1884, made a long trip, occupying several weeks, but he traveled much more deliberately than Governor McKinley, and did not make as many speeches. Governor McKinley is the hero of the hour, and is enjoying a popularity today which is more widespread than that which belongs to any other person in the country. One pleasant feature of the demonstrations which are made over him is that when he returns to Ohio he finds that his welcome among his own people is always earnest and beautiful. It argues well for a man's wearing qualities that he can retain his hold upon the affections of the people of his own state, who have been familiar with him for years, and to whom his coming and his speeches can no longer be novelties. There is no public man who has developed more rapidly as a public speaker in the last four years than Governor McKinley. He has acquired fluency grace of diction, adaptability and condensation. His speeches are admirable and often show a choice knowledge of local history and incidents which gives them a happy and piquant turn. Governor McKinley has, from force of circumstances, taken upon his shoulders the burden of the campaign for the Republican party this year, and he is doing more work than any other man in his party for the benefit of that organization and of the country. He is doing his work well and modestly, and it is no more than right that people should flock by thousands to hear him and lend him the encouragement of their presence and approbation."

The breaks in the solid south, why may they not be attributed in a great measure to the influence of his speeches?

But Republicans are not niggards. To ex-President Harrison must be accorded the most grateful acknowledgement of the American people for his magnificent work in the west, notably in Indiana. The grand Republican majority in his state over 50,000, was the largest ever given at any time in its history as a state. The Republic owes these men a great debt.

After Election Comments.

After election comments continued to come in. The imposing figures of Republican statesmen who took a foremost part in the greatest campaign for many years are yet before the country. Harrison, McKinley, Reed, the trio, the three leaders at the front of the battle, are the recipients of Republican thanks and Republican praise. They have each their admirers and all these have the warmest corner in every heart. Harrison, the eloquent, McKinley the logical and Reed, the wielder of sledge hammer blows and an iron nerve—who shall chose? The Transcript of Boston is a great admirer of Mr. Reed, and says in speaking of its favorite that: "The shrewdest Republicans are turning their eyes not in the direction of McKinley or Harrison, but to the massive figure of Thomas B. Reed, who, in all his speeches before the recent election, dwelled chiefly upon the incapacity of the Democratic party, while sparing its individual members, and carefully avoiding any such committal to extreme protective doctrines as would necessitate the re-establishment of McKinley duties, when the Republicans shall come into possession of all branches of the general government."

The Trans-Mississippi free silver congress at St. Louis declared for free silver in ratio of 16 to 1; favor building of Nicaragua canal and system of waterways in the United States; oppose the Baltimore financial plan, declaring all paper money should be issued by the government.

The train of reasoning by which the attorney general of the United States can find no precedent to send United States into Indian Territory to suppress lawlessness, and yet could readily authorize the sending of regular troops in a state to quell disorder, is hard to see.

Mr. Debs is to assist this winter at Madison in the matter of having laws passed to compel weekly payments of wages, and to compel railroads to have two brakesmen, one to be stationed at rear of trains.

England with 121,000 square miles and three-fifths of the population of this country has 20,006 postoffices. The United States with 3,501,409 square miles has 69,685 postoffices.

The president's message is supposed to contain a plan by which all the Democratic factions can be united on. Impossible.

The profits of the Stewart syndicate handling the $50,000,000 issue of government bonds will reach at least $1,500,000.

Treasury figures show that the number of people returning to Europe has been greater than those arriving of late months.

Modern football gives all possible encouragement to slugging exercises. It may be called a first class training school.

Now Chicago announces a thieves protective association and one has already been raided by the police.

Hereafter in France married women will have free control of their property earned by personal labor.

The United States can not permit England to act in the naughty manner it has down in Nicaragua.

The Australian aborigines are rapidly decreasing while ours are really increasing.

Compressed air is now a successful motive power commercially.

All government loans should be made by popular subscription.

The public debt increased during November $8,156,367.

The Message.

The president's message is before the country. It is remarkable for its length and noticeable for its gouty flavor. The state of the country is gone over and a fair resume of events and the status of things domestic and foreign presented for the consideration and information of the people.

As was expected he wants free coal and free iron, and goes as far as to say that he would be pleased to have the differential duty on refined sugar taken off. He endorses the present tariff bill and omits to express the denunciatory terms employed when the bill was passed, "a bill of perfidy and thing of dishonor."

A departure in our present financial system is advocated, in which the main point is the withdrawal of the present state bank tax and the permitting of national banks and others to issue circulating notes not to exceed 75 per cent. of their capital stock duly paid up and unimpaired, and provided they deposit with the treasury legal tender notes equal in amount to 30 per cent of the proposed amount to be issued.

Then follows provisions for a guarantee fund for the redemption of circulating notes, and the suggestion of a pro rata assessment among other banks in case certain contingencies arise, the banks to issue no denomination less than $10 and the present custom of individual liability of stockholders retained; that the circulating notes shall be also a first lien on the assets.

He thinks it quite likely this scheme may be usefully modified in some of the details, and in this the president is correct.

Coast Defences Needed.

General Casey, chief of engineers of the war department, recommends fortifications to be erected at all exposed important seaports. Before the committee on fortifications of the house, he made a strong plea for liberal provisions for the protection of the coast and especially recomended the purchase of additional fortification sites near several of the larger cities on the Atlantic and gulf coasts. He represented that many of the sites which had been purchased in the past while adequate at the time, had become practically valueless because of the modern improvements in guns. He urged the committee to adopt the plan of getting as many good sites contiguous to the lareg cities as possible and urged that they be selected well out to sea.

General Flagler, chief of ordinances, also has addressed their committee and will take the same grounds. As things are now the United States in case of trouble would be speedily blocked on the coasts, while even Japan would have no trouble at all in capturing any city on the Pacific coast.

The grangers are still alive and in good health. The National Grange has lately held its annual meeting and taken action on several things. One of the subjects for the coming year will be that of equal taxation. The resolutions adopted on that subject are as follows:

Whereas, The National Grange, P. of H., believes that taxation of all kinds should be equal, and where not so should be made so by legislation at once, and believing further that our membership should be furnished all possible light on this subject for the purpose of discussion, therefore,

Resolved, That the subject of equal protection as suggested by the California State Grange be submitted to the state granges, and through them to the pomona and subordinate granges for consideration and discussion, and publish the same in our quarterly bulletins.

That taxation is equal now, or the assessments of property anywhere near equal, can not be seriously claimed by any one. Perhaps a discussion of this important matter may not be ill advised.

There can be now but little doubt that the president is to suffer a determined attack from all sides for his action on the bond matter. The news from all quarters says the New York Tribune, "Show that the president is to be attacked as soon as congress meets by the Democrats of the west and south and by the Populists, on the ground that his issue of bonds was in flat defiance of congress, was without proper authority of law because the gold is required for current expenses and not for redemption of notes, and that it was unnecessary and a wanton gift of the people's money to a few bankers. While such an agitation is to be regretted, it was pointed out to the president as an inevitable result of the course he has taken. It was not a pleasant thing for Democratic congress to have their shameful failure to provide for the necessities of the government thus advertised before all the world."

In speaking of the civil service system and the weakness to which all parties are exposed in the distribution of party fat, the Evening Post of New York remarks: "The report from Washington that the recent extension of the civil-service rules is to be followed by a further enlargement of the merit system is a hopeful sign of the times, and all who favor good government will look eagerly to see it confirmed. Notwithstanding the assaults by spoilism outside of the service and the efforts of a few people in office to discredit it, the civil service commission has steadily, from the time it was instituted, widened its scope and elevated the tone of the public service. It is nearly twelve years old"

Says the New York World: "A bond issue for buying gold when gold can be drawn out of the treasury on demand is a most ingenuous device to enable the taxpayers of the country to pay interest on their own money. Financiering has seldom made a higher flight than this.

Free trade went down with free navigation laws. Mr. Fithian of Illinois, who introduced the free ship bill, by which all was given to Europe and nothing retained for this country except the privilege of paying for them, was ingloriously defeated for re-election along side of the other free traders.

It is now said this country will not cut much of a figure in any peace negotiations between China and Japan.

The slaughter of the innocents in the cities of the land is a matter reformers could well take hold of.

The secretary of war recommends an increase of the army to 30,000 effective men.

The next house of representatives will have a two-thirds Republican majority

A boom is predicted in the iron markets, England's supply being very low.

W. R. Kirkby, Druggist, will tell you that Johnson's Magnetic Oil always gives satisfaction and is the cheapest. 25 and 50 cents.

Wisconsin Spell Binders.

Col. Watrous in the Sunday Telegraph, proposes a convention or rather reunion of Republican speakers in Madison some time during the the winter. It would be a most excellent idea and undoubtedly the means of promulgating a programme that would be of value in 1896. To the speakers is proposed by the Telegraph to add the newspaper men who in their field accomplished a notable service. So far as the newspaper men are concerned they would by far rather write up the proceedings than be active participants themselves, but if insisted upon would undoubtedly do their share at the proposed reunion.

It is a happy idea, that of the Telegraph and should be carried through to a successful completion. The campaigners fresh from the great battlefield, flushed with the greatest victory gained since Wisconsin was a state, may well be pardoned if they indulge in reminiscences and tell stories and orate, while the more eloquent ones dilate in fervid oratory the story of victory.

The citizens of Madison will not need to remove temporarily from their beautiful city. The eloquent and rounding sentences of the orators will be modulated and the voice of the story teller pitched on a key that will not start the rafters vibrating too resonantly. These masters of eloquence, Hon. Joseph V. Quarles and Hon. Eugene S. Elliott of Milwaukee, will certainly be there and with the powerful sentences of such men as Col. Spooner, Richard Guenther, Henry Fink, N. P. Haugen, Horace A. Taylor, Chairman Thom, Col. Watrous and others, followed by a host of energetic hustling district workers that all nobly helped to accomplish the great victory, will make a joyous and happy gathering that will long live in the history of the state and memory of the participants.

A Mistaken Policy.

It is obvious that under present conditions the issues of government bonds but aggravate the situation. There can be nothing like any substantial addition to the gold reserve, so long as the revenues are some ten millions less than the expenses every month, and further entangled by the fact that the buyers of bonds can pull out the treasury gold right along at their convenience. The gold goes out in one stream and the government by the continual issue of bonds can pull it back in another stream. A comment on the situation says: "Unless the fundamental conditions are changed back to where they were under Republican administration the more bonds the government issues to keep a gold reserve the more it will need to issue. It is a tremendous hole that Cleveland is steering his country into. It means the piling up of a war debt in times of peace for which the government gets nothing except what it must forthwith lose. It is not simply absurd, it is outrageous that a rich and energetic people should be burdened with such reckless financiering. And the whole trouble springs from tariff reform and the way they have reformed it to deprive the country of its exports while increasing its imports."

Education does not necessarily act as a diminishing factor in crime. It may act as an educator in the higher branches of artistic crime. Education as a great reforming agent is undoubtedly powerful and to be encouraged by the people in every way, but at the same time where the evil predominates in an individual the more the education, the more developed a criminal. An exchange says: "There is an article in the October number of the Educational Review on 'Illiteracy in the United States,' in which it is suggested that education does not diminish violent crimes and that it increases crimes which require the exercise of penetration and scholarly training. After quoting from the census the number of homicides in the Unitde States in a given period, the author of the article asks whether the short-sighted illiterate or the crafty educated man of evil design was more dangerous to society? It is interesting to note that the educators are thinking of this questions."

The Nicaragua canal project is to be revived during the present session. Let congress solemnly declare American citizens and American interests shall be protected at all hazards and then let American capital build the canal if it wants to. This country has no business to guarantee the bonds of the canal company. It had all the experience in that line it wants in the Pacific railroad, where it has been so grossly swindled.

The tremendous cotton crop of the United States, the largest in our history, keeps the price down, but still the area planted will be large as ever. Egypt not deterred by this fact is increasing her cotton growing area.

The president's message affected the sugar market and sugar stocks. Naturally. Who the beneficiaries are is not stated.

The great English labor agitator, John Burns, instead of developing into a lobbyist, is developing into a statesman.

The sugar trust played the game for all there was in it, but the orifices were too big and the market sees through it.

There are only 301 charges against District Attorney Fellows of New York now on trial for neglect of duty.

The total receipts of the government last fiscal year were $372,806,438 and the expenditures $442,605,718.

The report of the agricultural department made public a year ago, has just been printed and issued.

Governor-elect Upham has set down upon the exclusive features proposed of the inauguration ball!

The German government is to enact stringent legislation against revolutionary agitation.

The Republican administration in Dakota will put the state on a firm financial footing.

The ever philosophic Bland of Missouri, says his defeat was caused by a lack of votes.

So soon. The first day of the session a free silver coinage bill was introduced.

The gold reserve is now $105,000,000. The query is how long will it last.

The number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, was 969,544.

Japanese Liver Pellets are small, but great in their effects; no griping; 50 doses 25 cts. Sold at W. R. Kirkby's!

WISCONSIN NEWS.

The Oconto paper mills have begun the manufacture of manilla paper.

Lee Russell of Darlington, died from blood poisoning caused by a slight scratch on the hand.

The Marathon county jail ran entirely out of prisoners last Friday, the first time in two years.

Miss Mary Rusk of Viroqua, daughter of the late Gen. Jerry Rusk, will spend the winter in Europe.

Jefferson County Union: Gov. Peck received 178,246 votes in 1890, 160,388 in 1892, and 142,141 in 1894.

The Jefferson county board has appropriated $4,000 to build a house and office for the poor superintendent.

Green Bay and Fort Howard people will hold a mass meeting Dec. 10 in the interests of stricter Sunday observance.

The John R. Davis Lumber company intends to rebuild its Phillips plant as soon as the insurance matter is settled.

Judge A. H. Meyers, formerly county judge of Green Lake county, died at his home in Princeton recently, aged 63 years.

Charles F. West, a prominent business man of Eau Claire fell head first down a flight of stairs and sustained serious injuries.

The Misses Barbara and Meggie Faber, Miss Katie Zahren and William Schno of Kenosha, visited friends in this city yesterday.

Bayfield came into possession of its water company and electric lighting company Saturday, both being purchased by the city.

A young man named Paine, 18 years of age, living at Cuffs' farm in the town of Buaffle, dislocated his jaw Sunday by yawning.

A portrait of James Sutherland of Janesville, as he appeared in 1838, when a state senator, has been placed in the rooms of the state historical society.

There was a rear end collision between two Northwestern freight trains at Trempealeau Saturday, which wrecked five cars and piled them up on the depot platform.

The hog cholera on Delavan Prairie threatens to devastate the herds of the farmers, but few escaping. All the remedies tried heretofore seem to be unavailing.

A number of officials of the State Dairy men's association are in session at Madison discussing what measures they will ask the legislature to pass this coming session.

Mr. Isaac Witte of Centralia, a student of the state university, is just recovering from a severe attack of typhoid fever believed to have been contracted by eating raw oysters.

The village marshal of Clinton, Rock county, last week went to Belvidere to attach some property. He was arrested and lodged in jail until his friends came and identified him.

At the meeting of the Jefferson county board it was voted to dispose of the tramp question by building a stockade jail, and place therein a sufficient supply of stone to break and wood to saw with the necessary tools for work.

News has been received at West Bend of the death in Kodiak, Alaska, of James Finnegan, formerly superintendent of schools for Washington county. Mr. Finnegan had for some time been deputy United States marshal.

The trial of Dr. Albers Ickstadt, who was charged with the murder of the infant child of Maud Broker on Oct. 9, 1893 was concluded before Judge Gilson at Fond du Lac, Saturday. The jury was out seven minutes and returned a verdict of acquittal.

The following pensions have been granted to residents of Wisconsin: Original —Carl Haufschild, Mequon; John Mellon, National Milwaukee home; Samuel C. Ransom, Mount Ada. Increase—James Hill, Soldiers' home. Widows—Sarah E. Crane, Beaver Dam.

W. W. Chadwick, an ex-grain dealer of Monroe, wants to be state dairy and food commissioner. Mr. Chadwick thinks that Green county is entitled to some of the spoils and says that so far it hasn't received anything from the hands of the incoming administration.

Sheriff Brown of Dane county, is making an important trip through the northern part of the state, serving papers on a number of lumbermen who are accused of having cut pine off the state lands. Most of the services were made in Eau Claire and Chippewa counties.

The incorporators of the Merrill, Antigo & Eastern railway have secured a large majority of the signatures of the taxpayers of Lincoln county, and will probably make it four-fifths at least. This practically assures the railroad, and Merrill people are consequently quite jubilant.

Henry B. Crandall, who came from Buffalo to Milwaukee via the great lakes and walked from that city to Milton with a pack on his back, and took up land which formed the site of that village in 1838, died at that place today, aged 97 years. He had lived on the old homestead ever since he settled there and was widely known throughout Rock county.

Dr. George W. Pickin the Eau Claire man who is defendant in the hypnotism case which has attracted so much attention, says he has a guard watching every night to see that no human bones are placed in his cellar in order to corroborate the story told by Mabel Briggs, the girl who says she saw such things in a hypnotic trance. Dr. Pickin demands that the cellar be searched in order to vindicate himself.

The following Wisconsin people have been granted pensions: Original—Philip Berdie, Cumberland, Barron county; Daniel Kennedy (deceased), Pittsville, Wood county; Joseph DeKeuster, Robinson, Brown county. Additional—John Ford, New Rome, Adams county. Reissue—Charles E. Likes, Truesdell, Kenosha county; Elisha Tyrer, Dodgeville, Iowa county. Original, widows, etc.—Bridget Kennedy, Pittsville, Wood county.

E. B. Heimstreet, secretary of the State Pharmaceutical association, has abandoned all hope of organizing an insurance company among Wisconsin druggists. A thorough canvass of the state has been made to ascertain the number who would become members of a mutual fire insurance company, and only sixty expressed a willigness to join, whereas 100 is required. Mr. Heimstreet says he hopes to get some valuable legislation this winter and next season a stock company may be organized.

H. Heineman, Milwaukee, writes: "One box Japanese Pile Cure has cured me of a case of 28 years standing, after being treated by New York's best physicians;" Sold by W. R. Kirkby.

AS YOU LIKE IT.

"Spurred rye" is one of the most deadly poisons known.

Every language is said to have its own name for wheat.

The straw of rye is often of far more value than the grain.

You can take out spots from wash goods by rubbing them with the yolk of eggs before washing.

Use celery freely. A tea made of the leaves and roots and used daily is said to cure rheumatism.

The first coins made in the United States were struck off at No. 29 North Seventh street, Philadelphia.

The hair may be kept from falling out after illness by a frequent application of sage tea to the scalp.

Add a tablespoonful of powdered borax to the bath, as it will soften the water and prove very invigorating.

A dressmaker tells me always to hook waists from the lower part up and they will keep their shape better.—Polly Pry.

The first lightning rod used in the world was set up by Benjamin Franklin, in Philadelphia in September, 1752.

To remove a glass stopper from a bottle either heat the neck by holding over it a lighted match, or by pouring hot water over it.

Efface scratches on furniture by rubbing on some linseed oil and then following with a little shellac, dissolved in alcohol.

Boil the molasses to be used for ginger bread, or at least heat it very hot before beating up the cake, and it will be greatly improved.

Small-pox is fast declining in London, but the health authorities still have the disease under surveillance. Diphtheria is increasing.

In England, Scotland and Wales last year $3,500,000 was spent on technical education, nearly a million more than the year before.

With heavy dresses of cloth or velveteen underskirts of stiff moire mohair are trimmed with one deep flounce bound with velvet.

When cane seated chair bottoms have "sagged," make them as tight as ever by washing them with hot water and leaving them to dry in the open air.

To prevent the hair from coming out, by rubbing into the roots twice a week, a mixture of bay rum, carthardes, castor oil and carbonate of ammonia.

Sheep ranchers in many parts of Oregon and other northwestern reigons are getting discouraged over the decreasing value of sheep and the increasing value of land.

Wash teapots thoroughly with strong soda and water, and then rinse well and dry perfectly each day, if one would prevent the curious hay-like smell often noticed in a teapot.

According to the decision of a London magistrate it is no longer lawful for the Salvation Army or any other religious organization to employ children to go about with collecting boxes.

Corsets are made very low and supple. The most practical for winter is the corset of black faille or satin, trimmed with black lace. The white corset is worn with light evening dresses.

Technical lecturers have been engaged in Gloucestershire, England, to teach the people how to make the most of their orchards and to initiate them into an improved method of cider-making.

In poetry violets are always "blue." But as a matter of fact only half of the twenty and odd varieties in the United States are blue. The rest are purple, yellow, white, lilac and one green.

Among the relics shown at the Gibbon exhibition in London is a list of the historian's books, written by himself on the backs of playing cards—probably the earliest card catalogue now in existence.

A few drops of ammonia in the water in which silver is washed will keep it bright a long time without cleaning. This should always be done with plated ware, as frequent rubbings wear off the plate.

Rubinstein had one bit of excusable vanity. His favorite violin was richly adorned and set with diamonds and he prized it beyond measure. But there were no other jewels about him, and he dressed simply in black.

Though little is said or written about the grangers nowadays, they still keep up their organizations in the northern New England states, notably Maine, where they are an important social if no longer a political factor in rural life.

The novelist's name in full was Charles John Huffham Dickens. So it stands in the Portsea register. Dickens probably did not sign it a score of times in his life. When he did, he spelt Huffham without the second h.—Notes and Queries.

A Kansas editor who has been refused free railroad passes attacks the issuance of them with great vigor. He heard of the pass of Thermopylae last week and has prepared an able article demanding that it be called in forthwith.—New York Mail and Express.

The woman suffragists are waging vigorous war on the Pacific coast. The Women's Equal Rights league of San Francisco seems to have captured many of the prominent society people there, and swell social events are being the medium for missionary metings.

One of the venerable men of Boston is Dr. Burtol, who lives in retirement in that city. He is almost the only survivor of the famous writers and thinkers of old days, and the last one of the Transcendental club, which included Alcott, Emerson, Hawthorne and others.

Krupp of Prussia, claims as the result of experiments that while only 10 to 15 per cent. of heat units are utilized in the modern steam engine, if the coal is powdered in cylinders, after the manner of an ordinary gas engine, 75 to 80 per cent. of the heat units may be realized.

After just one week on noteworthy vitality, a one-and-a-quarter-pound boy baby was born to Mrs. Henry Hummel, of Sharon, Pa., has succeeded in convincing the doctors that he can live without growth. The mite hasn't gained an ounce since his birthday, Friday last. He would comfortably fill a coffee-cup.

In a paper read before the Ohio Gas-Light association Dr. Donald Mc Donald estimated that there is a fair profit in selling eighteen candle-power gas for use as fuel at 35 cents a thousand feet. At such prices gas would be used everywhere in the cities for cooking purposes by light housekeepers, and its expense to them would not exceed that of coal at the average price.

The treatment of such diseases as diphtheria by the injection of serum from the blood of inoculated animals is due to experiments made in 1890 by Messrs. Behring and Kitasato, who cured rabbits of lockjaw by this process. Dr. Viquorat is now attempting to apply the principle in the treatment of consumption, but his claims to success are challenged by English investigators of his methods.

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John A. De Berry

U. S. Inspector of Immigration.

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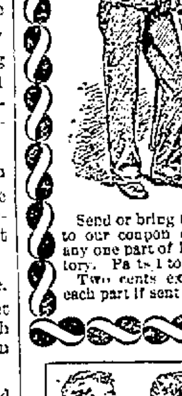

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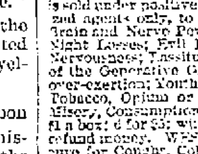

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WHERE NYE GREW UP

WILLIAM IN THE GREAT NORTHWEST WITH HIS MEDITATIONS.

He Reflects on the Delight of Raking Autumn Leaves—A Short Review of the Work of Balzaac Peterson, Poet—Letter From a Hirsute Correspondent.

[Copyright, 1894, by Edgar W. Nye.]

HUDSON, Wis., November, 1894.

Here I am in the great northwest, where I grew up as a lad and where my early life ran quiet as the clear brook by which I sported.

My ancestors came from the high bush cranberry hills and citron groves of Squaw mountain, Maine, and settled northwest of Sparta, Wis. I did not then know what war was, but my cheek burned, I knew not why, and one evening when the sheep were all folded my grandsire, an old man, was resting his ruddy gums on the top of his spiral cane

RAKING AUTUMN LEAVES.

and telling of Marathon and Leuctra and how a small band of Spartans at a narrow pass on the Pennsylvania road had withstood a whole army.

I listened till at last my mother kissed my throbbing temples and bade me go to rest, to soak my head and think no more of these old tales and savage wars.

That very night the Norwegians landed on our coast. I saw the bread that should have nourished me fed to a hollow Norseman with a red cowlick on his brisket and nine pairs of pantses on at one and the same time.

O Christiania, then hast been a tender nurse to me. Thou hast given to that tender shepherd lad ideas on politics of which he had not dreamed. Thou hast taught him to ask a Norwegian blessing at his table during the campaign and to swap his vulcanized conscience for the Scandinavian vote.

Thou hast taught him to love the rich nut brown flavor of a Norse convention and to look into the glaring eyeballs of a Pop Svensko men even as a smooth cheeked boy might look upon a laughing girl.

Recently I have been raking autumn leaves off the lawn.

Dear sedentary reader with the lack luster eye, didst ever rake the autumn leaf in order to promote a healthful glow? It is about the most attractive task for one who looks on and about as joyless for the one who is doing it as anything of which I know.

You begin with a bounding heart and a sharp toothed iron rake, and the sun comes down warm and welcome on your corrugated back, but ere long you find that most of the time you are pulling autumn leaves off the sharp tooth of the rake, and the wind is blowing them back over the little patch which you have raked.

One can rake autumn leaves off the lawn until the 1st of April in some climates, and then some more leaves will grow and get ready for him to rake by September.

A hidebound Republican here who bought me a hat on the New York state majority said that with a little more combined Manchester and West Virginia tariff legislation he allowed that by a year from next fall raking autumn leaves would be the principal industry.

Politics here is carried to excess, I think. I am able, though, to take politics or let it alone.

Last week a poet sent me a long poem for publication and criticism, and I had written the critique already for this letter, but casually looking down the left hand side of the thing I discovered that it was an acrostic reading "Bill Nye is a plain man, mostly spectacles and throat, and I'd rather have his money than his promissory note." Therefore I have suppressed the poem and will boil down my criticism to a few terse, keen and searching sentences.

Mr. Balzaac Peterson, the author of the poem, is a rising young poet of South Stillwater, Minn. He writes broad verse on the lumber piles and unprotected buildings of Baytown and hauls sawdust over to the penitentiary by means of a blue dray and a white mule which needs to be rinsed off in the lake.

Far be it from me to criticise or speak lightly of the humble employment of any poet or his scanty equilibrium at the bank, but I do decry and deplore the sad environments which seem to force Mr. Peterson to contribute his verse to the shingle pile and the deserted building instead of the leading magazines and periodicals.

Mr. Peterson is a native of Norway and wears a heavy yarn afghan around his throat winter and summer to protect his voice, which is a rich shingle mill baritone, and chords well on a summer evening with the South Stillwater trolley car.

His verse need hardly be referred to here, as there is nothing in it (especially for me). It is a feeble imitation of Thomas Brower Peacock of Kansas, with a sort of cod liver oil flavor and the ungraceful motor of a razorback hog passing hurriedly over an acre of glass covered hotbeds on the Harlem on a spring evening.

To Mr. Balzaac Peterson I would say as a friend: Do not sacrifice so much of your motif to the building of your acrostics in the future, and do not allow the Stillwater police to catch you writing any of your sonnets on dead walls and things, for there is an ordinance against it.

You will please also consider our correspondence at an end, as I shall not pour out my soul to a great coarse man who does not respect me.

I will now go out and rake a few autumn leaves and croquet balls and rubber dolls and corsets and things.

Oh, the autumn leaves is falling,
They're falling here and there;
They're falling in the atmosphere,
And also in the air;
They're falling o'er the bridegroom
That dwells in beauty's bower,
And also o'er the bride herself
And the statesman in his power.

The following letter is just received, after some delay, owing to the fact that I am traveling to and fro a good deal lately:

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 15.

William Nye, Esq., Asheville, N. C.:

DEAR SIR—The following item recently appeared in the public prints: "The Duke of San Carlos, a gentleman of the bedchamber of the king of Spain, has committed suicide." This sad affair has again brought up the question of the proper treatment of gentlemen of the bedchamber. What is your idea about it? Our resident English nobility are not agreed upon the question, and the rest of us don't pretend to understand it. For instance, if a gentleman of the bedchamber inadvertently drops into a snore, is it the proper thing to heave a boot jack or a cuspidor at his "bloody 'ed," or would it be more in keeping with the usages of the best society to keep a Rugby football under the bolster to hit him with? These gentlemen of the bedchamber ought not to be driven to suicide by needless cruelty. How do you treat your gentleman of the bedchamber? Could a man under the bed be properly called a gentleman of the bedchamber? If one was to keep a gentleman of the bedchamber, would it be safe to dispense with the bulldog in the back yard? There are people here who would like to keep a gentleman of this kind if they knew just how to do it, and do it right.

Yours, JAIF JOHNSON.

During the last two Democratic years, Mr. Johnson, I have had no gentleman of the bedchamber, preferring to put the money into flour, but once while in England I had one whose duty it was to tuck me in at night, prompt me a little in my "Now I lay me," bring in my teeth in the morning after playing the hose on them awhile and then warming them in the oven.

I miss him very much, but I must economize.

Regarding your other inquiries, I would say yes, certainly, in most cases; but we must be patient, loving and gentle, and shun the flowing bowl.

It's wine, oh, wine, for the debauchee,
But water, oh, water, is the truck for me!

Another correspondent writes as follows, inclosing photograph:

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Sunday, Oct. 7.

Bill Nye, Esq., Buck Shoals (I think), N. C.:

DEAR SIR—I write you on a little matter of business. I heard some man say that you furnished him food for thought, and as I am about to go into the thought business I allowed to write and see if you could also furnish me with some of the same and at what price and if it could be sent per mail, post paid. You see, I never mind paying what anything is worth, provided the transportation doesn't cost more than the article is worth when I get it. And please give directions for use—how much I ought to eat at once and how often.

I am running a hair vigor plant and thought maybe we could swap some of one for the other, as the winter is coming on, and a fine (new) crop of hair might be refreshing to you. I inclose you my photograph (copyright applied for), taken after using, which will show you what a luxuriant growth (considering the soil) that the vigor will induce.

Please send me your photograph before using, so as to compare the same with one taken after using. I have just read your essay on the historical aspect of jokes and was especially

AFTER USING.

ly interested in the style of the shoe worn by the young westerner spoken of. I judge them to be No. 2½ rawed cowhides and half a bushel of pegs). Please state where such can be purchased at a moderate price and oblige.

Is it proper to allow a young man to lay his head in one's lap by moonlight?

Please reply at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully, MISS SMILEY MILLIS.

Thanks, girlie girl. I would like some tresses like yours with 25 or 30 white mice in them and will send for a home treatment in a few days.

How is your mother? Yours truly,

Bill Nye

P. S.—You had better try malted milk a few years till you get strong and sort of live up to your hair more, and then I will send you some food for thought, as you suggest.

Shall I have it ground, or would you like it in the car? E. W. N.

(P. S.—Once more for the cigars)—Your handwriting looks like that of a great coarse man. Can it be that you are chaffing me in order to prove my overthrow? N.

Sabe?

Von Blumer—I don't know about coming up to your house tonight. I am afraid it will rain.

Plankington (cheerfully)—What if it does, old man? You can fetch my umbrella with you.—New York World.

The Same, but Different.

Two letters were once addressed to a certain corps commander of the Army of the Potomac on the eve of a forward movement, one of them written by General Halleck, chief of the staff, and the other by President Lincoln. General Halleck's letter contained a warning couched in this fashion: "In undertaking to place your command on the opposite shore of the Rappahannock you will exercise extreme caution in affording full protection to advance, rear and flanks, in order that the enemy may not be encouraged to make an attack while your forces are separated in the act of crossing." This was good advice. Lincoln gave it to the same commander in the note which he wrote to him, but this was the form in which he expressed it: "Look out, when you cross the river, that you don't hang yourself up in the middle like a steer on a fence, neither able to hook with your horns nor kick with your hoofs."

British Cart Horses.

The British cart horse's descent can be traced from the great horse originally imported from Flanders and Lombardy, but much improved since those days by judicious crossing and careful selection of parents. The Stuarts first introduced quality, but size was wanting, for when William III ascended the throne and sought to drain the Lincolnshire fens he found that the British cart horse of this date was not strong enough for the tasks imposed upon him. Consequently he imported large Dutch horses, the old Lincolnshire Blacks.

The Dukes of Ancaster also brought over to this country similar breeds from Holland. This was the first step of any note which gave an impetus for the improvement of our coarser equine stock and formed the main root from which our cart horses have proceeded.—Nineteenth Century.

Her Excuse.

"Bridget, I am tired of your carelessness. Only look at all that dust lying about on the furniture. It's six weeks old at the very least."

Bridget (very dignified)—Then it is no fault of mine. You knows very well, mum, that I have been with you only three weeks.—Tit-Bits.

Literally True.

"What do you think of the coffee, dearest?" asked the young wife at the breakfast table.

"The coffee, my darling," answered the young husband as he finished his cup, "the coffee is out of sight."—New York Press.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

ALL ABOUT CAPONS.

How the Caponizing Is Done—Best Breeds to Operate On—Growth of Capons.

T. Greiner of New York, whose experiments are always worth knowing about, gives a very interesting account of raising capons in a communication to Country Gentleman. His first trial was made last year with many precautions. This year, however, he has got at it in a business way and makes short and successful work of it. He writes:

My way has been to shut up from 8 to 12 cockerels at night, leave them without food and drink until the second day following and then caponize them. As soon as caponized the birds are placed in a small pen with an earthen floor, where they are well fed with soft food for a few days, during which time they are examined once or twice and relieved of "wind puff," if such happened to occur, by a slit made into the puffed up skin with the point of a keen bladed penknife. In a week or less we give the birds their liberty and let another lot, just caponized, take their places. I find, however, that the birds when skillfully operated on are so little affected by being caponized that they will eat on the operating table while undergoing the operation. Whether kept in confinement for a few days or given their liberty at once, whether fed soft food or whole grain, they are sure to heal up and recover perfectly in about a week's time.

Usually I open the birds on both sides, finding it safer and more expeditious than to try to remove both testicles from one side. Only when the lower testicle appears in plain sight and in a favorable position do I take both from one opening, but even then, contrary to the ordinary directions, I take the upper one first, as I find no difficulty to remove blood (should any appear) by means of soaking it up with a little piece of moist sponge, and thus bring the lower testicle in plain sight again.

When I first began, I used the horsehair canula. I am now using thin tinned wire, such as beekeepers use for fastening artificial comb foundations in their frames, and find it far superior to the manufacturers' wire and to horsehair as well. Its use simplifies and shortens the task materially, for the horsehair often breaks and frequently requires repeated trials before it can be slipped around the testicle.

For years I have kept the Black Langshans, and I yet consider them the best general purpose fowl. As winter layers they are to hard to excel, but if I were to make a business of raising broilers I think I would prefer Plymouth Rocks. Leghorns are too small. For a heavy, plump bodied broiler or capon the Indian game will be hard to beat, and its crosses are also excellent, but as egg layers the breed ranks very, very low. We can caponize Langshans, Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Games, Leghorns, etc., and their crosses with about equal ease. Only the Brahmas have given us some trouble on account of the wormlike shape of their testicles. Game Langshan crosses sometimes have too much flesh on the ribs to show the latter well, and we sometimes make the incision more by guesswork than by sight or feeling of the exact spot.

Dealers in caponizing supplies almost invariably assert that capons grow faster and reach a greater weight than roosters, but such is not my experience. I have not been able to discover much difference in their respective rate of growth. But it is certain that capons grow fatter and plumper, and that their meat is much sweeter and more tender. I dislike the smell and flavor of roosters when it comes along in the winter or toward spring, but I can find no fault with the taste of capon meat. The price alone, compared with that of rooster meat, proves the superior table quality of the capon.

Keeping Turnips and Potatoes.

The average farmer in the west looks more favorably at practices within his means than upon appliances more costly and which require more or less of experience to accomplish successfully. Now, turnips can be kept in the ordinary cellar fairly well about half way through winter. But nineteen-twentieths of the farmers have reached the conclusion that to hill them is by far the best plan. There is no art required beyond industry, a spade and a wagon load or two of manure. The turnips should be topped close to prevent sprouting, and dirt and straw and manure sufficient to keep them from freezing should be heaped upon them. A Prairie Farmer correspondent writes: "I have made long hills of turnips and been able thereby to feed my cows a ration of them the greater part of the winter. Turnips make cows pour the milk down and are almost a substitute for green stuff. They are a good second to grass. It was never any trouble to me to get at my turnips all winter, and all the winter, too, they were welcome on the table."

Potatoes take more kindly to the cellar than any other root crop. If the cellar be kept just above freezing point and they be kept dry, they will keep quite well through the winter. Nevertheless I prefer to bury them the same as I bury turnips and apples. They keep with the crispness of the potato just dug, and in my judgment are better every way than those in the cellar. The objections people have to burying fruits and roots grow out of the difficulty at times of getting at them, because of storm and snow. But the hill can be made in the lee of a fence or building and in addition a couple of days' supply may always be kept on hand.

New York is to have a Wool Exchange, which will handle imported wool almost entirely. An immense building is to be erected where wool may be sorted, graded and stored and held or sold on certificates.

FORAGE PLANTS IN DRY SEASONS.

Professor Pammel's Observations as Expressed In The American Agriculturist.

The past season was a remarkably droughty one over a large section of the country. At Ames, central Iowa, the rainfall in May was only .93 inch, June 3.37 inches and July .04 inch, with an utter absence of dew except for a few days after rains, and the humidity of the atmosphere below 15 per cent for several days in succession. Naturally many forage plants could not grow nor thrive. Blue grass through this dry weather withstood the drought. True, it made but little growth, and that during May and part of June. During July and part of August pastures and meadows were dry. The grass cured in the fields, and in many cases where pastures were not cropped too close horses and cattle fattened. The wet weather during the middle of August revived blue grass in this locality, so that pastures, meadows and lawns look green.

This shows that blue grass is a wonderful drought resister, and it will always remain one of the best general purpose grasses for Iowa. Professor Beal correctly states that "June or blue grass starts quickly in spring after mowing or feeding unless the weather is quite dry. It is very rarely injured by the cold and very hard to kill by dry weather, hot sun, the tramping of hoofs or close mowing. It is a perennial, living on and on almost indefinitely." In respect to its nutritious qualities it stands nearly at the head of all grasses, being almost twice as nutritious weight per weight as timothy. Although blue grass is appreciated more and more, it is not as much in favor as it deserves to be. Its chief value is in its leaves, which, as Professor Fletcher says, "although freely produced from early spring till late autumn, are not always recognized as belonging to the weak flowering stem which appears in June."

The tenacity of this grass is due to the abundant development of root stocks which occur near the surface of the ground. These are produced in great profusion during the damp weather of early spring. Dry weather therefore does the plant little injury. It is not generally considered as valuable for meadows as some other grasses. However, if cut early, it makes nutritious hay. With sufficient moisture two crops can be cut. The second crop will only contain the leaves and succulent stalks if mixed with clover. For cattle no other hay will compare with it. I have seen three crops cut in Wisconsin where irrigation was used.

Experiments In Silage.

The Wisconsin station has reported on an experiment in siloing corn. It has discovered that there was a loss of 7 per cent in dry matter where the ears were picked off and dried and the stalks siloed more than where the corn, ears and all, was siloed. When feeding out the corn, it was found that the cows ate a little more of the silage containing the ears and also drank a trifle more water while on this food, but the difference in either case was small. They also ate a little more of the silage containing the ears than of the other feed, which had the dried ears added to the silage. The cows, however, produced more milk and more butter when fed the silage, ears and all. The difference in milk yield was 411.6 pounds, or 3.6 per cent, and of butter 16.5 pounds, or 6.9 per cent.

Figuring on the basis of the amount of dry matter, it was found that 100 pounds of dry matter in the siloed corn ration produced 68.9 pounds of milk and 3.18 pounds of butter against 68.3 pounds of milk and 2.98 pounds of butter from the ration composed of siloed stalks and dried ears. Add to the greater feeding value of the corn when siloed, ears and all, the greater amount of dry matter attained by preserving the corn in this way, and the difference between the two methods is more marked. Then, taking into consideration the extra labor of picking, husking, drying the ears and grinding the corn, the economy of siloing the ears with the stalks is very apparent.

Irrigation Experiments.

The results of irrigating wheat at different dates from May 13 to Aug. 3, at the Utah station, although not conclusive, indicate that early and late irrigation increases the yield of grain at the expense of straw. In case of oats and potatoes early irrigation (May 11 to July 25) produced a smaller yield than usual irrigation (June 1 to July 7). Tests of methods of irrigation were not entirely satisfactory, but the results favor flooding and bed work irrigation.

Odd Mention.

There is a shortage in the broom corn crop.

The manufacture of sorghum is rapidly becoming a feature of farming in southeast Kansas.

There will be more wheat fed this year in southern Ohio than for the past 25. Nearly every farmer is feeding wheat, and very large amounts are being fed to hogs.

The Kansas farmer says that the practicability of profitable irrigation by wells and windmills has been demonstrated in that state.

The arrival of the Russian thistle in Ohio has been announced.

The canaigre plant is coming to the front as a new source of supply of tanning for use in the leather industry.

Seed corn selected from plants which in an arid season have maintained a sufficient measure of vitality to produce ears of full length, well filled with plump kernels, possesses the requisite qualities for high breeding. A series of such years would possibly develop a species of maize of sufficient hardiness to thrive with even a modicum of moisture.

Authentic reports from Manitoba assert that the total wheat yield of that province is close on to 20,000,000 bushels, nearly 5,000,000 bushels more than last year, and every particle has been saved.

TOO SURE.

He Didn't Think He Had It, but He Did All the Same.

"What a lot of humbug there is about this vermiform appendix business!" exclaimed Ruggles, looking up from the newspaper he was reading. "The idea that everybody is in danger of dying from getting a grape seed or a bit of apple skin lodged in a portion of his anatomy that few persons ever heard of till a few years ago is absurd. It's a fad. That's what it is."

"What's a fad?" inquired Croxton, laying aside the magazine he had been reading.

"This appendicitis business."

"It's something everybody's remotely exposed to, isn't it?"

"Not by any means. It isn't at all certain that everybody has got a vermiform appendix."

"Oh, isn't it?"

"Not at all. I don't believe I have one."

"Well, you have, just the same. You are built like other men."

"I don't believe it."

"You say you have no vermiform appendix?"

"I do, and I'm willing to bet on it."

"How much?"

"Fifty dollars."

Croxton reflected a moment.

"I'll go you."

"And leave the matter to a doctor—my doctor, for instance?"

"Yes."

"Well, you've lost. My doctor will tell you I haven't any. He relieved me of it by an operation two years ago."

"It looks as if you'd put up a neat little job on me, doesn't it?"

"Rather. But I'll not be hard. I'll call it a new silk hat and let it go at that."

"H'm. Your doctor relieved you of your vermiform appendix, did he?"

"He did."

"And I suppose he preserved it carefully in a jar of alcohol?"

"No, but I did."

"H'm! Got it yet?"

"Yes."

"Ha! You have?"

"That is, I—or"—

"That's what I suspected. Your little scheme isn't exactly the first of its kind, but there's a way out of it, you see."

"But, look here"—

"Don't try to crawl out of it, Ruggles. You bet me $50 you hadn't any vermiform appendix, and it seems you have by your own confession. There was nothing stipulated as to where you kept it. The horse isn't on me. It's on you, Ruggles. But I won't be hard on you. Let it be a first class canvasback duck and terrapin dinner for two, with extras. That'll make it easy. It won't come to more than $20 or so."

"Croxton," said Ruggles feebly, "let's arbitrate."—Chicago Tribune.

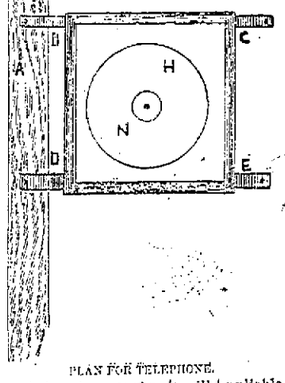
OUR YOUNG FOLKS

A HOMEMADE TELEPHONE.

A Simple One That Will Work Well on Short Distances Without Electricity.

The following plan is not for a toy, but for a cheap and good telephone for practical purposes. Clever boys and girls may, however, get an idea from it of how to rig up an affair of this kind, which would furnish there considerable entertainment. The directions are given by Mr. Waldo F. Brown in the Ohio Farmer:

First make a box of light wood, 6 inches square and 3 inches deep. On the back side of it cut an inch hole in the center for the wire to pass through and attach two strips (BC and DE) an inch wide to fasten it to the wall by. On the front side cut a circle 4 inches in diameter, and over this securely nail a piece of drumhead (H) for the receiver or vibrator. This should be soaked in warm water before it is put on, so that it will be pliable, and when it dries it will be stretched tight. A toy drum will furnish the two vibrators. It makes the box look better and holds the drumhead securely to fasten a molding over the drumhead around the edge of the box, mitered together at the corners. You must use brass or copper wire. Pay 50 cents for a spool of 500 feet.



PLAN FOR TELEPHONE.

In putting the box up screw the projecting ends of the strips to a door or window casing at one end (at B and D) and then set spools behind the other ends of the strips (at C and E). Attach the wire to the drumhead by passing it through the center and then through a button mold (N), an inch in diameter. This distributes the pressure over a large enough space so that there is no danger of tearing it. The wire should be stretched so tight as to depress the center of the drumhead about an inch, and if at any time the tension gets slack it should be tightened. Keep the wire from resting against the wood where it passes through the hole into the house. This can be done by driving three or four nails around it, leaving the heads out so you can tie strings to them, and pass them around the wire so as to keep it in the center of the hole. Set the poles to which the wire is to be attached a little out of line, so the wire when stretched will be a few inches from them, and then hold it in place by a short cord or loop of wire attached to the pole. If the wire passes through a tree top or hedge, see that the branches are cut away where they would rest on the wire.

Moose and Mouse.

A tale of a bright little mouse,
Who discovered a nice little house.
"Made on purpose for us, not a doubt.
And a door to go in and go out."

"Are you sure it's quite safe, Mr. Mouse?"
"Why, of course. Don't you see it's a house?"
So one little mouse went and stopped
Because the front door quickly dropped.

They wept in their handkerchiefs sore,
Thought something was wrong with the door.
So one more a brave little mouse
Went—and did not come out of that house.

Said an elderly mouse, very wise,
With his spectacles over his eyes,
"I'll just put my tail in that house
And not sacrifice a whole mouse."

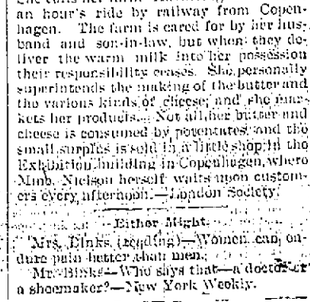
So he did; and down came the door on
His tail. Before he could squeak it was gone!
And he said to each awestricken mouse:
"Have no more to do with that house."

Her Only Difficulty In Writing.

The following story illustrates the troubles of the first steps in authorship: A 13-year-old girl was speaking of her literary ambition to an old writer. She was especially anxious to know what color of ink to use and whether to write on ruled or unruled paper. After these points were settled she said complacently: "Now I feel sure I can do something. The only hard thing is to find something to write about. If I only had something to say, I am sure I could write perfectly well."

Royal Little Germans.

A pretty group the empress of Germany and her four younger children make. The baby, and only girl of the family, is little Princess Victoria Louise, born in 1892. Next come Prince Joachim, 4 years old;



GERMAN EMPRESS AND CHILDREN.

Prince Oscar, 6; Prince August Wilhelm, 7. The third eldest son, Prince Adalbert, being now 10 years old, is a lieutenant in the German navy, for all sons of the German emperor enter the military or naval service at 10 years of age. Prince Eitel Fritz, the second son, a merry, lively fellow and a great favorite with everybody, holds an officer's commission, as does the crown prince.

A Hint to Scholars.

A dear little dunce of a girl, Ann Eliza,
Dreamed that she dined with the common adviser.
They ate up the rule
She had studied at school,
And at once she began to grow rapidly wiser.
—Youth's Companion.

Butter Maker to Crowned Heads.

There is a woman in Denmark who may reasonably claim the title of "butter and cheese maker to the crowned heads of Europe." Every morning from her dairy a few pounds of butter are sent by express to the royal palace in Copenhagen. While visiting the king of Denmark the emperor of Russia tasted her cheese, and now he is one of her regular customers. The products of her dairy go to many other countries, everywhere commanding prices many times larger than those at which the goods of other producers sell, and without doubt there are other crowned heads than those of Denmark and Russia that are customers of her. She is Mme. Nielson. She calls her farm Havnerthignard. It is an hour's ride by railway from Copenhagen. The farm is cared for by her husband and son-in-law, but when they deliver the warm milk into her possession their responsibility ceases. She personally superintends the making of the butter and the various kinds of cheese, and she markets her products. Not all her butter and cheese is consumed by potentates, and the small supplies is sold in a little shop in the Exhibition building in Copenhagen, where Mme. Nielson herself waits upon customers every afternoon.—London Society.

Either Might.

Mrs. Binks (reading)—Women can endure pain better than men.

Mr. Binks—Who says that—a doctor or a shoemaker?—New York Weekly.

TOBACCO.

A "hand" of tobacco is commonly about four ounces.

The best kinds of snuff are made only from the high grade leaves.

The ash of tobacco is large, varying from 16 to 30 per cent in the different kinds.

The department of Lot, in France, produces a tobacco with nearly 8 per cent of nicotia.

The tobacco from Manilla is generally used only in the kind of cigars properly called cheroots.

In 1893 New York was the best tobacco revenue state, paying $5,874,762 into the national treasury on this score.

"Priming" is the name given by planters to the operation of breaking off such leaves as touch the ground or have become broken or worthless.

Stanley found tobacco perfectly acclimated among African tribes that had never seen a white man. The use of the weed is universal in the dark continent.

Tobacco readily adjusts itself to circumstances, several states producing a leaf of such distinct character that a good judge can often, by an inspection, state where the leaf was raised.

In 1889 Kentucky raised nearly one-half of the tobacco grown in this country, the amount raised by that state being 283,306,000 pounds on 328,409 acres, the product being valued at $21,247,000.

Molasses, licorice, fig juice, glycerin and some other substances are used to give sweetness to chewing tobacco, while in some brands salt is also employed, and various aromatic essences are used for their flavor.

The tobacco plant has become thoroughly naturalized in every part of the world, and in many parts of Asia and Africa has become so completely domesticated that several writers have contended that it is aboriginal in one or the other of these continents.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

There are three ladies engaged in the livery stable business in New York.

Axtell has seven 2-year-olds with standard marks to their credit this season. Axtell sold for $105,000.

An organized fight against running races is to be made at the next session of the legislature in Rhode Island.

It has been said that within nine miles of the city hall, New York, $9,000,000 is invested for the accommodation of horse racing.

The trotting stallion Harry Wilkes, 2:20¼, which cost the province of New Brunswick $21,500, was sold Nov. 10 at auction for $870.

Tony Wilcox, 2:13¾, wore 9½ ounce paper shoes in his New England campaign. The material is so solid that a nail cannot be driven into it.

Budd Doble does not believe that the antipool law will kill trotting. He thinks that not over 10 per cent of the spectators invest in the pools.

It is said that Prince Herschel has trotted so many times in second and third position that it is difficult to make him take the lead when he can.

George W. Archer, president of the Rochester Driving Park association, declares that "not a corporal's guard will attend the races if there are no pools sold."

The nervous ailment which prevented Budd Doble from being seen in the sulky last season has been entirely overcome, and he will do all his own campaigning and training next year.

"One white foot, buy him; two white feet, try him; white feet three, let him be; four white feet and a white nose, knock him in the head and throw him to the crows." Joe Patchen is the notable exception to this rule.—Horseman.

PEN, CHISEL AND BRUSH.

W. Clark Noble, the sculptor, has two works to execute in memory of the late Bishop Phillips Brooks.

Miss Jessie Ackerman is writing a book entitled "Physician, Heal Thyself," in reply to Stead's "If Christ Came to Chicago."

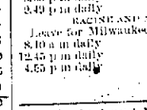
Lafcadio Hearn, the American novelist, has emerged from his seclusion in the interior of Japan and is editing an English newspaper at Kobe.

Lotta, the actress, has turned her attention to painting and has gone to Europe for a couple of years' study in the art schools. If successful, the stage will see her no more.

Mr. Henry Mosler, the artist whose picture of a Breton interior was the first work from an American brush to be received into the Luxembourg, returned to America the other day after an absence of 20 years. He is to settle in New York.

George du Maurier, the novelist, and Alma Tadema, the artist, were students together at Antwerp and resembled each other so closely that they were hardly distinguishable apart until Du Maurier lost the sight of an eye and began to wear blue spectacles.

EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL



For the relief of BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, DEFORMITIES and all diseases of the EYE and EAR.

Send $1.00 for a bottle of our celebrated Eye Water for sore, inflamed and weak eyes of every kind.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

An assortment of eyes sent to any address, allowing purchaser to select one or more and return the balance, thus assuring a perfect fit.

THE EAR and its DISEASES and DEFORMITIES are much better understood now than in former years, and yield—more readily to proper treatment. Head noises, deafness and offensive discharges from the ear cured.

Address all letters carefully to

DR. R. A. CAMPFIELD,
126 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Depart for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee
7.25 a m	8.17 a m
9.35 a m	10.30 a m
12.35 p m	11.50 a m
4.00 p m	1.40 p m
7.40 p m	5.05 p m
	8.35 p m
Depart for Chicago.	**Arrive from Chicago.**
7.25 a m	10.30 a m
10.35 a m	1.40 p m
4.00 p m	5.05 p m
7.40 p m	8.35 p m
2.35 p m	
For the West.	**From the West.**
12.35 p m	5.05 p m
4.00 p m	8.17 a m
SUNDAY TRAINS.	
For Milwaukee.	**From Milwaukee.**
1.00 and	8.17 a m
7.40 p m	12.10 and 5.05 p m
	8.35 p m
For Chicago.	**From Chicago.**
7.25 a m	12.10 p m
10.00 a m	8.35 p m
7.40 and 4.00 p m	5.05 p m
For the West.	**From the West.**
4.00 p m	8.17 a m

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Trains leave Racine as follows:

Going North.	Going South.
1.05 a m daily	5.38 a m daily
4.25 a m ex. Sunday	7.50 a m ex. Sunday
9.00 a m ex. Sunday	8.25 a m daily
10.15 a m daily	9.05 a m daily
1.00 p m ex. Sunday	11.35 a m daily
3.50 p m ex. Sunday	2.20 p m ex. Sunday
4.25 p m daily	4.38 p m daily
6.35 p m daily	7.52 p m daily
9.40 p m daily	

RACINE AND MILWAUKEE TRAINS.

Leave for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee.
8.10 a m daily	7.35 a m ex. Sunday
12.45 p m daily	8.00 a m Sunday only
4.50 p m daily	12.25 p m daily
	4.28 p m daily

R. Tinsy, Agent.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Mails leave the postoffice as follows:

7.40 a m North, South, East and West.
9.20 a m South and West.
9.45 a m North.
10.30 a m South and East.
11.05 a m South and East.
12.20 p m West.
12.35 p m North.
2.00 p m South and East.
4.00 p m South, East and West.
6.30 p m North.
7.30 North, South, East and West.

Mails arrive at postoffice:

7.30 a m North, South, East and West.
8.35 a m North and West.
10.35 a m South, East and West.
11.50 a m North and West.
1.15 p m South, East and West.
2.15 p m South.
2.35 p m North.
4.50 p m Northand South.
5.25 p m North and West.
6.45 p m South, East and West.
8.00 p m North.

ANDREW SIMONSON, Postmaster.
WALTER EASSON, Mailing Clerk.

Ely's Cream Balm THE CURE FOR CATARRH HAY-FEVER AND COLD IN HEAD

Ely's Cream Balm is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.

50c ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, NEW YORK. 50c

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

MOTHERS, Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups, and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher. That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that the Patent Office Department of the United States, and of other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Pitcher and his assigns to use the word "Castoria" and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense?

Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government protection was because Castoria had been proven to be absolutely harmless?

Do You Know that 35 average doses of Castoria are furnished for 35 cents, or one cent a dose?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

P. P. P.

PRICKLY ASH, POKE ROOT AND POTASSIUM

Makes Marvelous Cures in Blood Poison Rheumatism and Scrofula

P. P. P. purifies the blood, builds up the weak and debilitated, gives strength to weakened nerves, expels diseases, gives the patient health and happiness where sickness, gloomy feelings and lassitude then prevailed.

For primary, secondary and tertiary syphilis, for blood poisoning, mercurial poison, malaria, dyspepsia, and in all blood and skin diseases, like blotches, pimples, old chronic ulcers, tetter, scald head, boils, erysipelas, eczema—we may say, without fear of contradiction, that P. P. P. is the best blood purifier in the world, and makes rapid, speedy and permanent cures in all cases.

Ladies whose systems are poisoned and whose blood is in impure condition, due to menstrual irregularities, are peculiarly benefited by the wonderful tonic and blood cleansing properties of P. P. P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Aug. 14th, 1890.—I can speak in the highest terms of your medicine from my own personal knowledge. I was afflicted with heart disease, pleurisy and rheumatism for 35 years, was treated by the very best physicians and spent hundreds of dollars, tried every known remedy without lasting relief. I have only taken one bottle of your P. P. P., and can cheerfully say it has done me more good than anything I have ever taken. I can recommend your medicine to all sufferers of the above diseases.

MRS. M. M. TEARY,
Springfield, Green County, Mo.

PIMPLES, BLOTCHES AND OLD SORES CATARRH, MALARIA, KIDNEY TROUBLES and DYSPEPSIA

Are entirely removed by P.P.P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium, the greatest blood purifier on earth.

ABERDEEN, O., July 21, 1891.
MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: DEAR SIRS—I bought a bottle of your P. P. P. at Hot Springs, Ark., and it has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs. Send three bottles C. O. D.
Respectfully yours,
JAS. M. NEWTON,
Aberdeen, Brown County, O.

Capt. J. D. Johnston.

To all whom it may concern: I hereby testify to the wonderful properties of P. P. P. for eruptions of the skin. I suffered for several years with an unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face. I tried every known remedy in vain, until P. P. P. was used, and am now entirely cured.
(Signed by) J. D. JOHNSTON,
Savannah, Ga.

Skin Cancer Cured.

Testimony from the Mayor of Sequin, Tex.

SEQUIN, TEX., January 14, 1892.
MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: *Gentlemen*—I have tried your P. P. P. for

...ORM

...esident in ...ssage.

...O CONGRESS.

...ferent Departments ...d Recommen- ...ns Made.

...AND IRON FAVORED.

...of the Discriminating Duty on ...l Refined Sugar Is Recommend- ...cessity of Divorcing the Banking ... from National Affairs—The ...ing of More Battleships Advocated ...ational Board of Health of Great Advantage to the Country—Others Subjects Handled by the President.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES: The assemblage within the legislative halls of those charged with the duty of making laws for the benefit of a generous and free people impressively suggests the exacting obligation and inexorable responsibility involved in their task. At the threshold of such labor now to be undertaken by the congress of the United States and in the discharge of an executive duty enjoined by the constitution I submit this communication containing a brief statement of the condition of our national affairs and recommending such legislation as seems to be necessary and expedient. The history of our recent dealings with other nations and our peaceful relations with them at this time, additionally demonstrate the advantage of consistently adhering to a firm but just foreign policy, free from envious or ambitious national schemes and characterized by entire honesty and sincerity. During the past year, pursuant to a law of congress, commissioners were appointed to the Antwerp Industrial exposition. Though the participation of American exhibitors fell far short of completely illustrating our national ingenuity and industrial achievements, yet it was quite creditable in view of the brief time allowed for preparation. I have endeavored to impress upon the Belgian government the needlessness and positive harmfulness of its restriction upon the importation of certain of our food products, and have strongly urged that the rigid supervision and inspection under our laws are amply sufficient to prevent the exportation from this country of diseased cattle and unwholesome meat.

The Trouble in Brazil.

The termination of the civil war in Brazil has been followed by the general prevalence of peace and order. It appearing at an early stage of the insurrection that its course would call for unusual watchfulness on the part of this government, our naval force in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro was strengthened. This precaution, I am satisfied, tended to restrict the issue to a simple trial of strength between the Brazilian government and the insurgents and to avert complications which at times seemed imminent. Our firm attitude of neutrality was maintained to the end. The insurgents received no encouragement of eventual asylum from our commanders and such opposition as they encountered was for the protection of our commerce and was clearly justified by public law. A serious tension of relations having arisen at the close of the war between Brazil and Portugal by reason of the escape of the insurgent admiral, DeGama, and his followers, the friendly offices of our representatives to those countries were exerted for the protection of the subjects of either within the territory of the other. Although the government of Brazil was duly notified the arrangement existing between the United States and that country based on the third section of the tariff act of 1890 was abrogated on Aug. 28, 1894, by the taking effect of the tariff law now in force, that government subsequently notified us of its intention to terminate such arrangement on the 1st day of January, 1895, in the exercise of the right reserved in the agreement between the countries. I invite attention to the correspondence between the secretary of state and the Brazilian minister on this subject.

The commission organized under the convention which we had entered into with Chile for the settlement of the outstanding claims of each government against the other, adjourned at the end of the period stipulated for its continuance, leaving undetermined a number of American cases which had been duly presented. These claims are now barred, and negotiations are in progress for their submission to a tribunal.

New Treaty with China.

The 17th of March last the new treaty with China in further regulation was signed at Washington and on Aug. 13 it received the sanction of the senate. Ratification on the part of China and formal exchange are awaited to give effect to this mutual beneficial convention. A gratifying recognition of the uniform impartiality of this country toward all foreign states was manifested by the coincident request of the Chinese and Japanese governments that the agents of the United States should, within proper limit, afford protection to the subjects of the other during the suspension of diplomatic relations due to a state of war. This delicate office was accepted, and a misapprehension which gave rise to the belief that in affording this kindly unofficial protection our agents would exercise the same authority which the withdrawn agents of the belligerents had exercised, was promptly corrected. Although the war between China and Japan endangers no policy of the United States it deserves our greatest consideration, by reason of its disturbance of our growing commercial interests in the two countries and the increased dangers which may result to our citizens domiciled or sojourning in the interior of China. Acting under a stipulation in our treaty with Corea—the first concluded with a western power—I felt constrained at the beginning of the controversy to tender our good offices to induce an amicable arrangement of the initial difficulty growing out of the Japanese demands for administrative reform in Corea; but the unhappy precipitation of actual hostilities defeated this kindly purpose. Deploring the destructive war between the two most powerful eastern nations and anxious that our commercial interests in these countries may be preserved and that the safety of our citizens there shall not be jeopardized I would not hesitate to heed any intimation that our friendly aid for the honorable termination of hostilities would be acceptable to both belligerents. A convention has been finally concluded for the settlement by arbitration of the prolonged dispute with Ecuador growing out of the proceedings against Emilio Santos, a naturalized citizen of the United States.

Friendly Relations with France.

Our relations with the Republic of France continue to be such as should exist between nations so long bound together by friendly sympathy and similarity in their form of government. The recent cruel assassination of the president of this sister republic called forth such universal expressions of sorrow and condolence from our people and government as to leave no doubt of the depth and sincerity of our attachment. The resolutions passed by the senate and house of representatives on the occasion have been communicated to the widow of President Carnot.

Acting on the reported discovery of Texas fever in cargoes of American cattle, the German prohibition against importations of live stock and fresh meats from this country has been revived. It is hoped that Germany will soon become convinced that the inhibition is as needless as it is harmful to mutual interests. The German government has protested against that provision of the customs tariff act which imposes a discriminating duty of 1-10 of 1 cent a pound on sugars coming from countries paying an export bounty thereon, claiming that the exaction of such duty is in contravention of articles 5 and 9 of the treaty of 1828 with Prussia. In the interests of the commerce of both countries and to avoid even the accusation of treaty violation, I recommend the repeal of so much of the statute as imposes that duty, and I invite attention to the accompanying report of the secretary of state containing a discussion of the question raised by the German protests.

Bering Sea Matter.

Early in the present year an agreement was reached with Great Britain concerning instructions to be given to the naval commanders of the two governments in Bering sea and the contiguous north Pacific ocean, for their guidance in the execution of the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration and the enforcement of the regulations therein prescribed for the protection of seal life in the waters mentioned. An understanding has also been reached for the payment by the United States of $425,000, in full satisfaction of all claims which may be made by Great Britain for damages growing out of the controversy as to fur seals in Bering sea or the seizure of British vessels engaged in taking seal in those waters. The award and finding of the Paris tribunal to a great extent determined the facts and principles upon which these claims should be adjusted, and they have been submitted by both governments to a thorough examination upon the principles, as well as the facts which they involve. I am convinced that a settlement upon the terms mentioned would be an equitable and advantageous one, and I recommend that provision be made for the prompt payment of the stated sum. Thus far only France and Portugal have signified their willingness to adhere to the regulations established under the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration.

Preliminary surveys of the Alaskan boundary and a preparatory examination of the question of protection of fish food in the contiguous waters of the United States and the Dominion of Canada are in progress. The boundary of British Guiana still remains in dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. Believing that its early settlement on some just basis alike honorable to both parties is in the line of our established policy to remove from this hemisphere all causes of difference with powers beyond the sea, I shall renew the efforts heretofore made to bring about a restoration of diplomatic relations between the disputants and to induce a reference to arbitration, a resort which Great Britain so conspicuously favors in principles and respects in practice, and which is earnestly sought by her weaker adversary.

New Hawaiian Government.

Since communicating the voluminous correspondence in regard to Hawaii and the action taken by the senate and house of representatives on certain questions submitted to the judgment and wider discretion of congress, the organization of a government in place of the provisional arrangement which followed the deposition of the queen, has been announced with evidence of its effective operation. The recognition usual in such cases has been accorded the new government.

Under our present treaties of extradition with Italy miscarriages of justice have occurred, owing to the refusal of that government to surrender its own subjects. Thus far our efforts to negotiate an amended convention obviating this difficulty have been unavailing.

Apart from the war in which the island empire is engaged Japan attracts increasing attention in this country by her evident desire to cultivate more liberal intercourse with us and to seek our kindly aid in furtherance of her laudable desire for complete autonomy in her domestic affairs and full equality in the family of nations. The Japanese empire today is no longer the Japan of the past, and our relations with this progressive nation should not be less broad and liberal than those with other powers.

Good will fostered by many interests in common has marked our relations with our nearest southern neighbor. Peace being restored along her northern frontier Mexico has asked the punishment of the late disturbers of her tranquillity. There ought to be a new treaty of commerce and navigation with that country to take the place of the one which terminated thirteen years ago. The friendliness of the intercourse between the two countries is attested by the fact that during this long period the commerce of each has steadily increased under the rule of mutual consideration, being neither stimulated by conventional arrangement nor retarded by jealousies or selfish distrust. An indemnity tendered by Mexico as a gracious act for the murder in 1887 of Leon Baldwin, an American citizen, by a band of marauders in Durango has been accepted and is being paid in installments. The problem of the storage and use of the waters of the Rio Grande for irrigation should be solved by appropriate concurrent action of the two interested countries. Rising in the Colorado hights, the stream flows intermittently, yielding little water during the dry months to the irrigating channels already constructed along its course. This scarcity is often severely felt in the regions where the river forms a common boundary. Moreover the frequent changes in its course through level sands often raise embarrassing questions of territorial jurisdiction.

BLUEFIELDS INCIDENT.

Disturbances Culminating in the Suppression of the Native Government.

Prominent among the questions of the year was the Bluefields incident, in what is known as the Mosquito Indian strip, bordering on the Atlantic ocean and within the jurisdiction of Nicaragua. By the treaty of 1860 between Great Britain and Nicaragua the former government expressly recognized the sovereignty of the latter over the strip, and a limited form of self-government was guaranteed to the Mosquito Indians, to be exercised according to their customs, for themselves and other dwellers within its limits. The so-called native government, which grew to be largely made up of aliens, for many years disputed the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the strip and claimed the right to maintain therein a practically independent municipal government. Early in the past year efforts of Nicaragua to maintain sovereignty over the Mosquito territory led to serious disturbances, culminating in the suppression of the native government and the attempted substitution of an impracticable composite administration in which Nicaragua and alien residents were to participate. Failure was followed by insurrection, which, for a time, subverted Nicaraguan rule, expelling her officers and restoring the old organization. This, in turn, gave place to the existing local government established and upheld by Nicaragua.

Although the alien interests arrayed against Nicaragua in these transactions have been largely American, and the commerce of that region for some time has been and still is chiefly controlled by our citizens, we can not for that reason challenge the rightful sovereignty of Nicaragua over this important part of her domain.

Failure of Nicaraguan Justice.

For some months on and during part of the time two of our naval ships have been stationed at Bluefields for the protection of all legitimate interests of our citizens. In September last the government at Managua expelled from its territory twelve or more foreigners, including two Americans, for alleged participation in the seditions or revolutionary movements against the republic at Bluefields already mentioned; but through the earnest remonstrance of this government the two Americans have been permitted to return to the peaceful management of their business. Our naval commanders at the scene of these disturbances, by their constant exhibition of firmness and judgment, contributed largely to the prevention of more serious consequences and to the restoration of quiet and order. I regret that in the midst of these occurrences there happened a most grave and irritating failure of Nicaraguan justice. An American citizen, named Wilson, residing at Rama, in the Mosquito territory, was murdered by one Arguello, the acting governor of the town. After some delay the murderer was arrested, but so insecurely confined or guarded that he escaped, and, notwithstanding our repeated demands it is claimed that his recapture has been impossible by reason of his flight beyond Nicaraguan jurisdiction. The Nicaraguan authorities having given notice of forfeiture of their concession to the canal company on grounds purely technical and not embraced in the contract, have receded from that position.

Symptoms of Disturbance.

Peru, I regret to say, shows symptoms of disturbance, due probably to the slowness of her recuperation from the distresses of the war of 1881. Weakened in her resources, her difficulties in facing international obligations invite our kindly sympathy and justify our forbearance in pressing long pending claims. I have felt constrained to testify this sympathy in connection with certain demands urgently preferred by other powers.

The recent death of the czar of Russia called forth appropriate expressions of sorrow and sympathy on the part of our government with his bereaved family and the Russian people. As a further demonstration of respect and friendship our minister at St. Petersburg was directed to represent our government at the funeral ceremonies. The sealing interests of Russia in Bering sea are second only to our own. A modus vivendi has therefore been concluded with the imperial government restrictive of poaching on the Russian rookeries and of sealing in waters which were not comprehended in the protected area defined in the Paris award. Occasion has been found to urge upon the Russian government equality of treatment for our great life insurance companies whose operations have been extended throughout Europe. Admitting, as we do, foreign corporations to transact business in the United States, we naturally expect no less tolerance for our own in the ample fields of competition abroad.

But few cases of interference with naturalized citizens returning to Russia have been reported during the current year. One, Kizeminski was arrested last summer in a Polish province on a reported charge of unpermitted renunciation of Russian allegiance, but it transpired that the proceedings originated in an alleged malfeasance committed by Kizeminski while an imperial official a number of years ago. Efforts for his release, which promised to be successful, were in progress when his death was reported.

Outbreak in Salvador.

The government of Salvador having been overthrown by an abrupt popular outbreak, certain of its military and civil officers, while hotly pursued by infuriated insurgents, sought refuge on board the United States warship Bennington, then lying in a Salvador port. Although the practice of asylum is not favored by this government, yet in view of the imminent peril which threatened the fugitives, and solely from consideration of humanity, they were afforded shelter by our naval commander, and when afterwards demanded under our treaty of extradition with Salvador for trial on charges of murder, arson and robbery, I directed that such of them as had not voluntarily left the ship be conveyed to one of our nearest ports where a hearing could be had before a judicial officer in compliance with the terms of the treaty. On their arrival at San Francisco such a proceeding was promptly instituted before the United States district judge, who held that the acts constituting the alleged offense were political, and discharged all the accused save one, Cienfuegos, who was held for an attempt to murder. Thereupon I was constrained to direct his release for the reason that an attempt to murder was not one of the crimes charged against him and upon which his surrender to the Salvadorean authorities had been demanded.

Unreasonable and unjust fines imposed by Spain on the vessels and commerce of the United States have demanded from time to time during the last twenty years earnest remonstrance on the part of our government. In the immediate past exorbitant penalties have been imposed upon our vessels and goods by customs authorities of Cuba and Porto Rico for clerical errors of the most trivial character in the manifests or bills of lading. In some cases fines amounting to thousands of dollars have been levied upon cargoes of the carrying vessels when the goods in question were entitled to free entry. Fines have been exacted even when the error had been detected and the Spanish authorities notified before the arrival of the goods in port. This conduct is strange in contrast with the considerate and liberal treatment extended to Spanish vessels and cargoes in our ports in like cases. No satisfactory settlement of these vexatious questions has yet been reached.

The Mora case, referred to in my last annual message, remains unsettled. From the diplomatic correspondence on this subject, which has been laid before the senate, it will be seen that this government has offered to conclude a convention with Spain for the disposal by arbitration of outstanding claims between the two countries, except the Mora claim, which, having been long ago adjusted, now only awaits payment as stipulated, and of course it could not be included in the proposed convention. It was hoped that this offer would remove parliamentary obstacles encountered by the Spanish government in providing payment of the Mora indemnity. I regret to say that no definite reply to this offer has yet been made and all efforts to secure payment of this settled claim have been unavailing.

Naturalized Armenians.

In my last annual message I adverted to the claim on the part of Turkey of the right to expel, as persons undesirable and dangerous, Armenians naturalized in the United States and returning to Turkish jurisdiction. Numerous questions in this relation have arisen. While this government acquiesces in the asserted right of expulsion it will not consent that Armenians may be imprisoned or otherwise punished for no other reason than having acquired, without imperial consent, American citizenship. Three of the assailants of Miss Melton, an American teacher in Mosul, have been convicted by the Ottoman courts and I am advised that an appeal against the acquittal of the remaining two has been taken by the Turkish prosecuting officer.

A convention has been concluded with Venezuela for the arbitration of a long disputed claim growing out of the seizure of certain vessels, the property of citizens of the United States. Although signed, the treaty of extradition with Venezuela is not yet in force, owing to the insistence of that government that, when surrendered, its citizens shall in no case be liable to capital punishment.

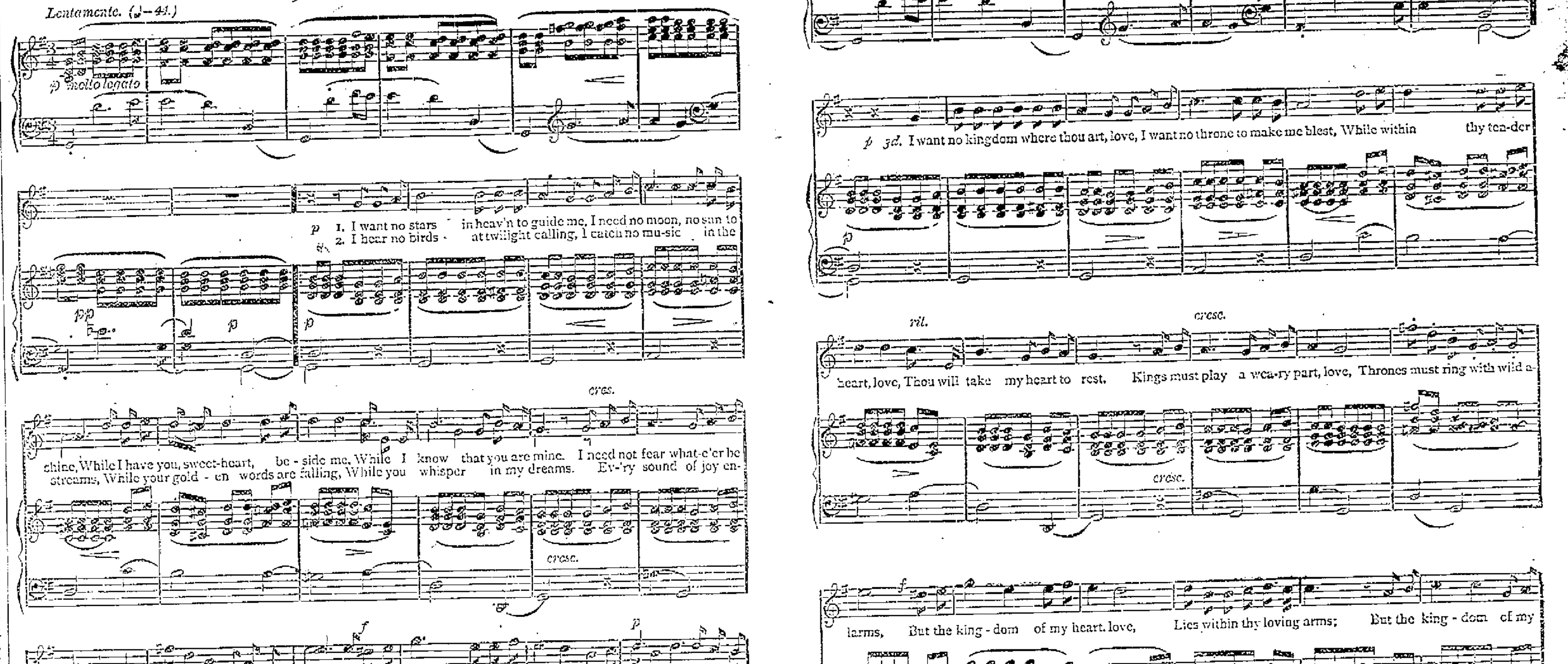
The rules for the prevention of collisions at sea which were framed by the maritime conference held in this city in 1889, having been concurrently incorporated in the statutes of the United States and Great Britain, have been announced to take effect March 1, 1895, and invitations have been extended to all maritime nations to adhere to them. Favorable responses have thus far been received from Austria, France, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.

BEAUTY'S EYES.

(Soprano or Tenor.)

F. E. WEATHERLY. F. PAOLO TOSTI.

Lentamente. (♩=44.)



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Affairs in Samoa.

In my last annual message I referred briefly to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in Samoa under the operation of the Berlin treaty as signally illustrating the policy of entangling alliances with foreign powers, and on May 9, 1894, in response to a resolution of the senate, I sent a special message and documents to that body on the subject, which emphasized my previously expressed opinions. Later occurrences, the correspondence in regard to which will be laid before congress, further demonstrate that the government which was devised by the three powers and forced upon the Samoans against their inveterate hostility can be maintained only by the continued presence of foreign military force and at no small sacrifice of life and treasure. The suppression of the Mataafa insurrection by the powers, and the subsequent banishment of the leader and eleven other chiefs, as recited in my last message, did not bring lasting peace to the islands. Formidable uprisings continued, and finally a rebellion broke out in the capital island, Upolu, headed in Aana, the eastern district, by the younger Tamasese, and in Atua, the eastern district, by other leaders. The insurgents ravaged the country and fought the government troops up to the very doors of Apia. The king again appealed to the powers for help, and the combined British and German naval forces reduced the Atuans to apparent subjection, not, however, without considerable loss to the natives. A few days later Tamasese and his adherents, fearing the ships and the marines, professed submission. Reports received from our agents at Apia do not justify the belief that the peace thus brought about will be of long duration. It is their conviction that the natives are at heart hostile to the present government; that such of them as profess loyalty to it do so from fear of the powers, and that it would speedily go to pieces if the warships were withdrawn.

German Consul's Statement.

In reporting to his government on the unsatisfactory situation since the suppression of the late revolt by foreign armed forces the German consul at Apia stated:

"That peace will be lasting is hardly to be presumed. The lesson given by firing on Atua was not sufficiently sharp and incisive to leave a lasting impression on the forgetful Samoan temperament. In fact, conditions are existing which show that peace will not last and is not seriously intended. Malietoa, the king, and his chiefs are convinced that the departure of warships will be a signal for a renewal of war. The circumstance that the representatives of the villages of all the districts which were opposed to the government have already withdrawn to Atua to hold meetings and that both Atua and Aana have forbidden inhabitants of those districts which fought on the side of the government to return to their villages and have already partly burned down the latter, indicates that a real conciliation of the parties is still far off."

And in a note of the 10th ultimo, inclosing a copy of that report for the information of this government, the German ambassador said: "The contents of the report awakened the imperial government's apprehension that under existing circumstances the peace concluded with the rebels will afford no assurance of the lasting restoration of tranquility in the islands."

The present government has utterly failed to correct, if indeed, it has not aggravated, the very evils it was intended to prevent. It has not stimulated our commerce with the islands. Our participation in its establishment against the wishes of the natives was in plain defiance of the conservative teachings and warnings of the wise and patriotic men who laid the foundations of our free institutions, and I invite an expression of the judgment of congress on the propriety of steps being taken by this government looking to the withdrawal from its engagements with the other powers on some reasonable terms not prejudicial to any of our existing rights.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Figures Taken from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources of revenue during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to $372,802,498.29 and its expenditures to $442,605,758.87 leaving a deficit of $69,803,260.58. There was a decrease of $15,952,674.66 in the ordinary expenses of the government as compared with the fiscal year 1893. There was collected from customs $131,818,530.62, and from internal revenue $147,168,449.70. The balance of the income for the year amounting to $93,615,517.97, was derived from the sales of lands and other sources. The value of our total dutiable imports amounted to $275,199,086, being $146,657,625 less than during the preceding year, and the importations free of duty amounted to $379,795,536, being $64,748,675 less than during the preceding year. The receipts from customs were $73,536,486.11 less and from internal revenue $13,836,539.97 less than in 1893. The total tax collected from distilled spirits was $85,259,250.25; on manufactured tobacco $28,617,898.62, and on fermented liquors $31,414,788.04. Our exports of merchandise, domestic and foreign, amounted during the year to $892,140,572, being an increase over the preceding year of $44,495,378.

The total amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was $76,898,061, as against $108,680,844 during the fiscal year 1893. The amount imported was $72,449,119, as against $21,174,381 during the previous year. The imports of silver were $13,286,552 and the exports were $50,451,265. The total bounty paid upon the production of sugar in the United States for the fiscal year was $12,100,208.89, being an increase of $2,725,078.01 over the payments made during the preceding year. The amount of bounty paid from July 1, 1894, to Aug. 28, 1894, the time when further payments ceased by operation of law, was $966,185.84. The total expenses incurred in the payment of the bounty upon sugar during the fiscal year was $130,140.85. It is estimated that upon the basis of our present revenue laws the receipts of the government during the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1895, will be $424,427,748.44, and its expenditures $444,427,748.44, resulting in a deficit of $20,000,000.

Our Per Capita Wealth.

On the first day of November, 1894, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country was $2,240,773,888, as against $2,204,651,000 on the first day of November, 1893, and the money of all kinds in circulation or not, included in the treasury holdings, was $1,672,093,422, or $24.27 per capita upon an estimated population of 68,887,000. At the same date there was held in the treasury gold bullion amounting to $44,615,177.55 and silver bullion which was purchased at a cost of $127,779,988. The purchase of silver bullion under the act of July 14, 1890, ceased on the 1st day of Nov., 1893, and up to that time there had been purchased during the fiscal year 11,917,658.78 fine ounces at a cost of $8,715,521.32, an average cost of $0.7313 per fine ounce. The total amount of silver purchased from the time that law took effect until the repeal of its purchasing clause, on the date mentioned, was 168,674,682.53 fine ounces, which cost $155,931,002.25, the average price per fine ounce being $0.924. The total amount of standard silver dollars coined at the mints of the United States since the passage of the act of Feb. 28, 1878, is $421,776,408, of which $378,166,793 were coined under the provisions of that act, $38,531,143 under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, and $5,078,472 under the act providing for the coinage of trade dollar bullion.

Coinage of the Mints.

The total coinage of all metals at our mints during the last fiscal year consisted of 63,485,220 pieces valued at $106,216,730.06, of which there were $99,474,912.50 in gold coined; $758 in standard silver dollars; $6,024,140.30 in subsidiary silver coin, and $716,919.26 in minor coin. During the calendar year 1893 the production of precious metals in the United States was estimated 1,739,323 fine ounces of gold, of the commercial and coinage value of $35,955,000, and 60,000,000 fine ounces of silver, of the bullion or market value of $46,800,000 and of the coinage value of $77,576,000. It is estimated that on the 1st day of July, 1894, the stock of metallic money in the United States, consisting of coin and bullion, amounted to $1,251,640,958, of which $627,923,201 was gold and $624,347,757 was silver.

Fifty national banks were organized during the year ending Oct. 31, 1894, with a capital of $5,285,000, and seventy-nine with a capital of $10,475,000, went into voluntary liquidation. Twenty-one banks with a capital of $2,770,000, were placed in the hands of receivers. The total number of national banks in existence on the 31st day of October last was 3,756, being forty less than on the 31st day of October, 1893. The capital stock paid in was $672,671,365, being $9,678,491 less than at the same time in the previous year, and the surplus fund and undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid, amounted to $334,121,082.10, which was $16,089,780 less than on Oct. 31, 1893. The circulation was decreased $1,741,563. The obligations of the banks to each other were increased $117,268,334, and the individual deposits were $277,294,489 less than at the corresponding date in the previous year. Loans and discounts were $161,206,923 more than at the same time the previous year, and checks and other cash items were $90,349,963 more. The total resources of the banks at the date mentioned amounted to $3,473,922,055, as against $3,109,563,284.36 in 1893.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

On Sept. 30 There Were 2,135 Officers and 25,765 Enlisted Men.

From the reports of the secretary of war it appears that the strength of the army on Sept. 30, 1894, was 2,135 officers and 25,765 enlisted men. Although this is apparently a very slight decrease compared with the previous year the actual effective force has been increased to the equivalent of nearly two regiments through the reorganization of the system of recruiting and the consequent release to regiments of the large force of men hitherto serving at the recruiting depots. The abolition of these depots, it is predicted, will furthermore effect an annual reduction approximating $250,000 in the direct expenditures, besides promoting generally the health, morals and discipline of the troops.

The execution of the policy of concentrating the army at important centers of population and transportation, foreshadowed in the last annual report of the secretary, has resulted in the abandonment of fifteen of the smaller posts, which was effected under a plan which assembles organizations of the same regiments hitherto widely separated. This renders our small force more readily effective for any service which they may be called upon to perform, increases the extent of territory under protection without diminishing the security heretofore afforded any locality, improves the discipline, training and esprit de corps of the army, besides considerably decreasing the cost of maintenance. Though the forces of the department of the east have been somewhat increased, more than three-fourths of the army is still stationed west of the Mississippi. This carefully matured policy, which secures the best and greatest service in the interests of the general welfare from the small force comprising our regular army, should not be thoughtlessly embarrassed by the creation of new and unnecessary posts through acts of congress to gratify the ambitions or interests of localities. While the maximum legal strength of the army is 25,000 men the effective strength, through various causes, is but little over 20,000 men. The purpose of congress does not, therefore, seem to be fully attained by the existing condition.

Seacoast Fortifications.

While no considerable increase in the army is in my judgment demanded by recent events, the policy of sea coast fortification in the prosecution of which we have been steadily engaged for some years has so far developed as to suggest that the effective strength of the army be now made at least equal to the legal strength. Measures taken by the department during the year as indicated, have already considerably augmented the effective force, and the secretary of war presents a plan which I recommend to the consideration of congress to attain the desired end. Economies effected in the department in other lines of its work will offset to a great extent the expenditure involved in the proposition submitted. Among other things this contemplates the adoption of the three battalion formation of regiments, which for several years has been indorsed by the secretaries of war and the generals commanding the army. Compact in itself, it provides a skeleton organization, ready to be filled out in the event of war, which is peculiarly adapted to our strength and requirements; and the fact that every other nation, with a single exception, has adopted this formation to meet the conditions of modern warfare, should alone secure for the recommendation an early consideration. It is hardly necessary to recall the fact that in obedience to the commands of the constitution and the laws, and for the purpose of protecting the property of the United States, aiding the process of federal courts and removing lawless obstructions to the performance by the government of its legitimate functions it became necessary to various localities during the year to employ a considerable portion of the regular troops. The duty was discharged promptly, courteously and with marked discretion by the officers and men, and the most gratifying proof was thus afforded that the army deserves that complete confidence in its efficiency and discipline which the country has at all times manifested. The year has been free from disturbances by Indians and the chances of further depredations on their part are constantly becoming more remote and improbable.

The total expenditures for the war department for the year ended June 30, 1894, amounted to $56,039,009.34. Of this sum $2,000,614.99 was for salaries and contingent expenses; $23,665,156.16 for the support of the military establishments; $5,001,682.23 for miscellaneous objects and $25,371,555.96 for public works. This latter sum includes $19,494,037.49 for river and harbor improvements and $3,947,863.56 for fortifications, and other works of defense. The appropriations for the current year aggregate $52,429,112.78, and the estimates submitted by the secretary of war for the next fiscal year call for appropriations amounting to $52,318,629.55.

The skill and industry of our ordnance officers and inventors have, it is believed, overcome the mechanical obstacles which have heretofore delayed the armament of our coasts, and this great national undertaking upon which we have entered may now proceed as rapidly as congress shall determine. With a supply of finished guns of large calibre already on hand, to which additions should now rapidly follow, the wisdom of providing carriages and emplacements for their mount cannot be too strongly urged.

Increase in the Militia.

The total enrollment of the militia of the several states is 117,533 officers and enlisted men, an increase of 5,343 over the number reported at the close of the present year. The reports of elections by regular army officers show a marked increase in interest and efficiency among the state organizations and I strongly recommend a continuance of the policy of affording every practical encouragement possible to this important auxiliary of our military establishment.

The condition of the Apache Indians, held as prisoners by the government for eight years at a cost of half a million dollars, has been changed during the year from captivity to one which gives them an opportunity to demonstrate their capacity for self-support and at least partial civilization. Legislation enacted at the late session of congress gave the war department authority to transfer the survivors, numbering 346, from Mount Vernon barracks, in Alabama, to any suitable reservation. The department selected as their future home the military lands near Fort Sill, Indian Territory, where, under military surveillance, the former prisoners have been established in agriculture under conditions favorable to their advancement.

In recognition of the long and distinguished military services and faithful discharge of delicate and responsible civil duties by Major-General John M. Schofield, now the general commanding the army, it is suggested to congress that the temporary revival of the grade of lieutenant-general in his behalf would be a just and gracious act, and would permit his retirement, now near at hand, with rank befitting his merits.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Progress Made in Overcoming the Arrears of Its Business.

The report of the Attorney-General notes the gratifying progress made by the supreme court in overcoming the arrears of its business and in reaching a condition in which it will be able to dispose of cases as they arise without any unreasonable delay. This result is, of course, very largely due to the successful working of the plan inaugurating circuit courts of appeals. In respect to these tribunals the suggestion is made, in quarters entitled to the highest consideration, that an additional circuit judge for each circuit would greatly strengthen these courts and the confidence reposed in their adjudications and that such an addition would not create a greater force of judges than the increasing business of such courts requires. I commend the suggestion to the careful consideration of the congress. Other important topics are adverted to in the report accompanied by recommendations, many of which have been treated at large in previous messages, and at this time therefore need only be named. I refer to the abolition of the fee system as a measure of compensation of federal officers; the enlargement of the powers of United States commissioners, at least in the territories, the allowance of writs of error in criminal cases on behalf of the United States, and the establishment of degrees in the crime of murder.

A topic dealt with by the attorney-general of much importance is the condition of the administration of justice in the Indian Territory. The permanent solution of what is called the Indian problem is probably not to be expected at once, but meanwhile such ameliorations of present conditions as the existing system will admit of ought not to be neglected. I am satisfied there should be a federal court established for the territory with sufficient judges, and that this court should sit within the territory and have the same jurisdiction as to territorial affairs as is now vested in the federal courts sitting in Arkansas and Texas.

Union Pacific Reorganization.

Another subject of pressing moment referred to by the attorney general is the reorganization of the Union Pacific Railway company on a basis equitable as regards all private interests and as favorable to the government as existing conditions will permit. The operation of a railroad through a court by a receiver is an anomalous state of things which should be terminated on all grounds, public and private, at the earliest possible moment. Besides, not to enact the needed enabling legislation at the present session postpones the whole matter until the assembling of a new congress and inevitably increases all the complications of the situation, and could not but be regarded as a signal failure to solve a problem which has practically been before the present congress ever since its organization.

Eight years ago in my annual message I urged upon the congress as strongly as I could, the location and construction of two prisons for the confinement of United States prisoners. A similar recommendation has been made from time to time since, and a few years ago a law was passed providing for the selection of sites for three such institutions. No appropriation has, however, been made to carry the act into effect, and the old and discreditable condition still exists. It is not my purpose at this time to repeat the considerations which make an impregnable case in favor of the ownership and management by the government of the penal institutions in which federal prisoners are confined. I simply desire to again urge my former recommendations on the subject and to particularly call the attention of the congress to that part of the report of the secretary of war in which he states that the military prison at Leavenworth, Kan., can be turned over to the government as a prison for federal convicts without the least difficulty, and with an actual saving of money from every point of view. Pending a more complete reform I hope that by the adoption of the suggestion of the secretary of war this easy step may be taken in the direction of the proper care of its convicts by the government of the United States.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Its Transactions Indicate the Fluctuations of the Country's Business.

The report of the postmaster-general presents a comprehensive statement of the operations of the postoffice department for the last fiscal year. The receipts of the department during the year amounted to $75,080,479.04 and the expenditures to $84,324,414.15. The transactions of the postal service indicate with barometric certainty the fluctuations in the business of the country. Inasmuch, therefore, as business complications continue to exist throughout the last year to an unforeseen extent, it is not surprising that the deficiency of revenue to meet the expenditures of the postoffice department, which was estimated in advance at about eight million dollars, should be exceeded by nearly one and a quarter million dollars. The ascertained revenues of the last year, which were the basis of calculation for the current year, being less than estimated, the deficiency for the current year will be correspondingly greater, though the postmaster-general states that the latest indications are so favorable that he confidently predicts an increase of at least eight per cent. in the revenues of the current year over those of the last year.

The expenditures increase steadily and necessarily with the growth and needs of the country so that the deficiency is greater or less in any year depending upon the volume of receipts. The postmaster general states that this deficiency is unnecessary and might be obviated at once if the law regulating rates upon mail matter of the second-class was modified. The rate received for the transmission of this matter is 1 cent per pound, while the cost of such transmission to the government is eight times that amount. In the general terms of the law this rate covers newspapers and periodicals. The extensions of the meaning of these terms from time to time have admitted to the privileges intended for legitimate newspapers and periodicals a surprising range of publications and created abuses the cost of which amount in the aggregate to the total deficiency of the postoffice department.

Used for Advertising.

Pretended newspapers are started by business houses for the mere purpose of advertising goods, complying with the law in form only and discontinuing the publications as soon as the period of advertising is over. "Sample copies" of pretended newspapers are issued in great numbers for a like purpose only. The result is a great loss of revenue to the government, besides its humiliating use as an agency to aid in carrying out the scheme of a business house to advertise its goods by means of a trick upon both its rival houses and the regular and legitimate newspapers. Paper covered literature, consisting mainly of trashy novels, to the extent of many thousands of tons is sent through the mails at 1 cent per pound, while the publishers of standard works are required to pay eight times that amount in sending their publications. Another abuse consists in the free carriage through the mails of hundreds of tons of seed and grain uselessly distributed through the department of agriculture. The postmaster general predicts that if the law be so amended as to eradicate these abuses not only will the post office department show no deficiency, but he believes that in the near future all legitimate newspapers and periodical magazines might be properly transmitted through the mails to their subscribers free of cost. I invite your prompt consideration of this subject, and indorse the views of the postmaster general.

Increase in Postoffices.

The total number of post-offices in the United States on the 30th day of June, 1894, was 69,805, an increase of 1,403 over the preceding year. Of these 3,428 were presidential, an increase in that class of 68 over the preceding year; 610 cities and towns are provided with free delivery; ninety-three other cities and towns entitled to this service under the law have not been accorded it on account of insufficient funds. The expense of free delivery for the current fiscal year will be more than $12,300,000 and under existing legislation this item of expenditure is subject to constant increase. The estimated cost of rural free delivery generally is so very large that it ought not to be considered in the present condition of affairs.

During the year, 830 additional domestic money-order offices were established. The total number of these offices at the close of the year was 19,264. There were 14,304,041 money-orders issued during the year, being an increase over the preceding year of 994,306. The value of these orders amounted to $138,793,579.49, an increase of $4,217,146.84. There were also issued during the year postal notes amounting to $12,649,094.55. During the year, 218 international money order offices were added to those already established, making a total of 2,625 such offices in operation June 30, 1894. The number of international money orders issued during the year was 917,823, a decrease in number of 138,176; and their value was $13,792,455.31, a decrease in amount of $2,549,382.55. The number of orders paid was 361,180, an increase over the preceding year of 60,263, and their value was $6,568,493.78, an increase of $1,285,118.08.

Special Delivery System.

From the foregoing statements it appears that the total issue of money orders and postal notes for the year amounted to $165,245,129.35. The number of letters and packages mailed during the year for special delivery was 3,436,970. The special delivery stamps used on these letters and packages amounted to $343,697. The messenger fees paid for their delivery amounted to $261,209.70, leaving a balance in favor of the government of $82,487.30. The report shows most gratifying results in the way of economies worked out without affecting the efficiency of the postal service. These consist in the abrogation of steamship subsidy contracts, re-letting of mail transportation contracts and in the cost and amount of supplies used in the service, amounting in all to $16,618,047.42. This report also contains a valuable contribution to the history of the universal postal union, an arrangement which amounts practically to the establishment of one postal system for the entire civilized world. Special attention is directed to this subject at this time, in view of the fact that the next congress of the union will meet in Washington in 1897, and it is hoped that timely action will be taken in the direction of perfecting preparations for that event.

The postmaster general renews the suggestion made in a previous report that the department organization be increased to the extent of creating a direct district supervision of all postal affairs, and in this suggestion I fully concur. There are now connected with the postoffice establishment 32,661 employes who are in the classified service. This includes many who have been classified upon the suggestion of the postmaster-general. He states that another year's experience at the head of the department serves only to strengthen the conviction as to the excellent working of the civil service law in this branch of the public service.

OUR NEW NAVY.

Vessels Now Building Will Be Completed by the End of the Fiscal Year.

Attention is called to the report of the secretary of the navy, which shows very gratifying progress in the construction of ships for our new navy. All the vessels now building, including the three torpedo boats authorized by the last session of congress and excepting the first class battle-ship Iowa, will probably be completed during the coming fiscal year. The estimates for the increase of the navy for the year ending June 30, 1896, are large, but they include practically the entire sum necessary to complete and equip all the new ships not now in commission, so that unless new ships are authorized, the appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, should fall below the estimates for the coming year by at least $2,000,000.

The secretary presents with much earnestness a plea for the authorization of three additional battle-ships and ten or twelve torpedo boats. While the unarmored vessels heretofore authorized, including those now nearing completion, will constitute a fleet which, it is believed, is sufficient for ordinary cruising purposes in time of peace, we have now completed and in process of construction but four first-class battle-ships and but few torpedo boats. If we are to have a navy for warlike operations, offensive and defensive, we certainly ought to increase both the number of battle-ships and torpedo boats.

Expensive Plant Required.

The manufacture of armor requires expensive plant and the aggregation of many skilled workmen. All the armor necessary to complete the vessels now building will be delivered before the 1st of June next. If no new contracts are given out contractors must disband their workmen and their plants must lie idle. Battle-ships authorized at this time would not be well under way until late in the fiscal year, and at least three years and a half from the date of the contract would be required for their completion. The secretary states that not more than 15 per cent. of the cost of such ships need be included in the appropriations for the coming year. I recommend that provision be made for the construction of additional battleships and torpedo boats. The secretary recommends the manufacture not only of reserve supply of ordnance and ordnance material for ships of the navy but also a supply for the auxiliary fleet. Guns and their appurtenances should be provided and kept on hand for both these purposes. We have not today a single gun that could be put upon the ships Paris or New York, of the International Navigation company, or any other ship of our reserve navy. The manufacture of guns at the Washington navy yard is proceeding satisfactorily and none of our new ships will be required to wait for their guns or ordnance equipment.

An important order has been issued by the secretary of the navy co-ordinating the duties of the several bureaus concerned in the construction of ships. This order, it is believed will secure to a greater extent than has heretofore been possible the harmonious action of these several bureaus, and make the attainment of the best results more certain.

During the past fiscal year there has been an unusual and pressing demand in many quarters of the world for the presence of vessels to guard American interests. In January last during the Brazil insurrection a large fleet was concentrated in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro. The vigorous action of Rear-Admiral Benham in protecting the personal and commercial rights of our citizens during the disturbed conditions afforded results which will, it is believed, have a far-reaching and wholesome influence whenever in like circumstances it may become necessary for our naval commanders to interfere on behalf of our people in foreign ports. The war now in progress between China and Japan has rendered it necessary or expedient to dispatch eight vessels to those waters. Both the secretary of the navy and the secretary of the treasury recommend the transfer of the work of the coast survey proper to the navy department. I heartily concur in this recommendation.

Hydrographic Work.

Excluding Alaska and a very small area besides, all the work of mapping and charting our coast has been completed. The hydrographic work, which must be done over and over again by reason of the shifting and varying depths of water, consequent upon the action of streams and tides, has heretofore been done under the direction of naval officers in subordination to the superintendent of the coast survey. There seems to be no good reason why the navy should not have entire charge hereafter of such work, especially as the hydrographic office of the navy department is now, and has been for many years, engaged in making efficient maps entirely similar to those prepared by the coast survey.

I feel it my imperative duty to call attention to the recommendation of the secretary in regard to the personnel of the line of the navy. The stagnation of promotion in this, the vital branch of the service, is so great as to seriously impair its efficiency. I consider it of the utmost importance that the young and middle-aged officers should, before the eve of retirement, be permitted to reach a grade entitling them to active and important duty. The system adopted a few years ago regulating the employment of labor at the navy yards, is rigidly upheld and has fully demonstrated its usefulness and expediency. It is within the domain of civil service reform inasmuch as workmen are employed through a board of labor selected at each navy-yard and are given work without reference to politics and in the order of their application, preference, however, being given to army and navy veterans and those having former navy-yard experience. Amendments suggested by experience have been made to the rules regulating the system. Through its operation the work at our navy-yards has been vastly improved in efficiency and the opportunity to work has been honestly and fairly awarded to willing and competent applicants. It is hoped that if this system continues to be strictly adhered to there will soon be as a natural consequence such an equalization of party benefit as will remove all temptation to relax or abandon it.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Recommendations of the Secretary Commended to Congress.

The report of the secretary of the interior exhibits the situation of the numerous and interesting branches of the public service connected with this department. I commend this report and the valuable recommendations of the secretary to the careful attention of the congress. The public land disposed of during the year amounted to 10,406,100.77 acres, including 28,876.05 of Indian lands. It is estimated that the public domain still remaining amounts to a little more than 600,000,000 acres, excluding, however, about 360,000,000 acres in Alaska as well as military reservations and railroad and other selections of lands yet unadjudicated. The total cash receipts from sale of lands amounted to $2,674,285.79, including $91,981.03 received for sale of Indian lands.

Thirty-five thousand patents were issued for agricultural lands and 100 patents were issued to Indians on allotments of their holdings in severalty, the land so allotted being inalienable by the Indian allottees for a period of twenty-five years after patent. There were certified and patented on account of railroad and wagon-road grants during the year 865,556.45 acres of land and at the close of the year 29,000,000 acres were embraced in the lists of selections made by railroad and wagon-road companies and awaited settlement. The selection of swamp lands and that taken as indemnity therefor since the passage of the act providing for the same in 1849 amount to nearly or quite 80,500,000 acres, of which 58,000,000 have been patented to states. About 138,000 acres were patented during the last year. Nearly 820,000 acres of school and education grants were approved during the year, and at its close 1,250,363.81 acres remained unadjusted.

Protection of Public Lands.

It appears that the appropriation for the current year on account of special service for the protection of public lands and the timber thereon is much less than those for previous years and inadequate for an efficient performance of the work. A larger sum of money than has been appropriated during a number of years past on this account has been returned to the government as a result of the labors of those employed in the particular service mentioned and I hope it will not be crippled by insufficient appropriation. I fully endorse the recommendation of the secretary that adequate protection be provided for our forest reserves and that a comprehensive forestry system be inaugurated. Such keepers and superintendents as are necessary to protect the forests already reserved should be provided. I am of the opinion that there should be an abandonment of the policy sanctioned by the present laws under which the government for a very small consideration is rapidly losing title to immense tracts of land covered with timber which should be properly reserved as permanent sources of timber supply.

The suggestion that a change be made in the manner of securing surveys of the public lands is especially worthy of consideration. I am satisfied that these surveys should be made by a corps of competent surveyors under the immediate control and direction of the commissioner of the general land office.

An exceedingly important recommendation of the secretary relates to the manner in which contests and litigated cases growing out of efforts to obtain government land are determined. The entire testimony upon which these controversies depend in all their stages is taken before the local registers and receivers and yet these officers have no power to subpoena witnesses or to enforce their attendance to testify. These cases, numbering three or four thousand annually, are sent by the local officers to the commissioner of the general land office for his action. The exigencies of his other duties oblige him to act upon the decisions of the registers and receivers without an opportunity of thorough personal examination. Nearly two thousand of these cases are appealed annually from the commissioner to the secretary of the interior. Burdened with other important administrative duties his determination of these appeals must be almost perfunctory and based upon the examination of others, though this determination of the secretary operates as a final adjudication upon rights of very great importance.

I concur in the opinion that the commissioner of the general land office should be relieved from the duty of deciding litigated land cases, and that the decisions of this court should be final at least so far as the decisions of the department are now final. The proposed court might be given authority to certify questions of law in matters of especial importance to the supreme court of the United States or the court of appeals for the District of Columbia for decision. The creation of such a tribunal would expedite the disposal of cases and insure decisions of a more satisfactory character. The registers and receivers who originally hear and decide the disputes should be invested with authority to compel witnesses to attend and testify before them.

Indians as Farmers.

Though the condition of the Indians shows a steady and healthy progress, their situation is not satisfactory at all points. Some of them to whom allotments of land have been made, are found to be unable or disinclined to follow agricultural pursuits, or otherwise beneficially manage their land. This is especially true of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, who, as it appears by reports of their agent, have in many instances never been located upon their allotments, and in some cases do not even know

where their allotments are. Their condition has deteriorated. They are not self-supporting and they live in camps and spend their time in idleness. I have always believed that allotments of reservation lands to Indians in severalty should be made sparingly or at least slowly and with the utmost caution. In these days, when white agriculturists and stock-raisers of experience and intelligence find their lot a hard one, we ought not to expect Indians, unless far advanced in civilization and habits of industry, to support themselves on the small tracts of land usually allotted to them. If the self supporting scheme by allotment fails the wretched pauperism of the allottees which results is worse than their original condition of regulated dependence. It is evident that the evil consequences of ill-advised allotment are intensified in cases where the first step cannot be retraced on account of the purchase by the government of reservation lands remaining after allotments are made and the disposition of such remaining lands to settlers or purchasers from the government.

I am convinced that the proper solution of the Indian problem and the success of every step taken in that direction, depend to a large extent upon the intelligence and honesty of the reservation agents and the interest they have in their work. An agent fitted for his place can do much toward preparing the Indians under his charge for citizenship and allotment of their lands, and his advice as to any matter concerning their welfare will not mislead. An unfit agent will make no effort to advance the Indians on his reservation toward civilization or preparation for allotment of lands in severalty, and his opinion as to their condition in this and other regards is heedless and valueless. The indications are that the detail of army officers as Indian agents will result in improved management on the reservations. Whenever allotments are made and any Indian on the reservation has previously settled upon a lot and cultivated it, or shown a disposition to improve it in any way, such lot should certainly be allotted to him, and this should be made plainly obligatory by statute.

Caution in Making Allotments.

In the light of experience, and considering the uncertainty of the Indian situation and its exigencies in the future, I am not only disposed to be very cautious in making allotments, but I incline to agree with the secretary of the interior in the opinion that when allotments are made the balance of reservation land remaining after allotment, instead of being bought by the government from the Indians and opened for settlement with such scandals and unfair practices as seem unavoidable, should remain for a time at least as common land or be sold by the government on behalf of the Indians in an orderly way and at fixed prices to be determined by its location and desirability, and that the proceeds, less expenses, should be held in trust for the benefit of the Indian proprietors. The intelligent Indian school management of the past year has been followed by the most gratifying results. Efforts have been made to advance the work in a sound and practical manner. Five institutes of Indian teachers have been held during the year and have proved very beneficial through the views exchanged and methods discussed particularly applicable to Indian education. Efforts are being made in the direction of a gradual reduction of the number of Indian contract schools, so that in a comparatively short time they may give way altogether to government schools and it is hoped that the change may be so gradual as to be perfected without too great expense to the government or undue disregard of investments made by those who have establishments and are maintaining such contract schools. The appropriation for the current year ending June 30, 1895, applicable to the ordinary expenses of the Indian service amounts to $6,733,003.16, being less by $663,240.61 than the sum appropriated on the same account for the previous year.

Pensioners on the Rolls.

At the close of the last fiscal year, on the 30th day of June, 1894, there were 969,544 persons on our pension rolls, being a net increase of 3,532 over the number reported at the end of the previous year. These pensioners may be classified as follows: Soldiers and sailors, survivors of all wars, 753,968; widows and relatives of deceased soldiers, 215,162; army nurses in the war of the rebellion, 414. Of these pensioners 32,039 are surviving soldiers of Indian and other wars prior to the late civil war, and the widows and relatives of such soldiers. The remainder, numbering 937,505, are receiving pensions on account of the war of the rebellion, and of these 469,344 are on the rolls under the authority of the act of June 27, 1890, sometimes called the dependent pension law. The total amount expended for pensions during the year was $139,804,461.05, leaving an unexpended balance from the sum appropriated of $25,205,712.65. The sum necessary to meet pension expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1895, is estimated at $140,000,000.

The commissioner of pensions is of the opinion that the year 1895, being the thirtieth after the close of the war of the rebellion, must, according to all sensible human calculation, see the highest limit of the pension roll, and that after that year it must begin to decline. The claims pending in the bureau have decreased more than 90,000 during the year. A large proportion of the new claims filed are for increase of pension by those now on the rolls. The number of certificates issued was 80,213. The names dropped from the rolls for all causes during the year numbered 37,951. Among our pensioners are nine widows and three daughters of soldiers of the revolution and forty-five survivors of the war of 1812.

Pension Frauds Exposed.

The barefaced and extensive pension frauds exposed under the direction of the courageous and generous veteran soldier now at the head of the bureau, leave no room for the claim that no purgation of our pension rolls was needed or that continued vigilance and prompt action are not necessary to the same end. The accusation that an effort to detect pension frauds is evidence of unfriendliness towards our worthy veterans and a denial of their claims to the generosity of the government suggests an unfortunate indifference to the commission of any offense which has for motive the securing of a pension and indicates a willingness to be blind to the existence of mean and treacherous crimes which play upon demagogic fears and make sport of the patriotic impulse of a grateful people.

The completion of the eleventh census is now in charge of the commissioner of labor. The total disbursements on account of the work for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to $10,365,676.81. At the close of the year the number of persons employed in the census office was 679. At present there are about 400. The whole number of volumes necessary to comprehend the eleventh census will be twenty-five, and they will contain 22,270 printed pages. The assurance is confidently made that before the close of the present calendar year the material still incomplete will be practically in hand and the census can certainly be closed by March 4, 1895. After that the revision and proof reading necessary to bring out the volumes will still be required. The text of the census volumes has been limited, as far as possible, to the analysis of the statistics presented. This method, which is in accordance with law, has caused more or less friction, and in some instances personal disappointment, for when the commissioner of labor took charge of the work he found much matter on hand which, according to this rule, he was compelled to discard. The census is being prepared according to the theory that it is designed to collect facts and certify them to the public not to elaborate arguments or to present personal views.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Study of Demands for American Products in Foreign Markets.

The secretary of agriculture in his report reviews the operations of his department for the last fiscal year, and makes recommendations for the further extension of its usefulness. He reports a saving in expenditures during the year of $600,000, which is covered back into the treasury. This sum is 23 per cent of the entire appropriation. A special study has been made of the demand for American farm products in all foreign markets, especially Great Britain. That country received from the United States during the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1894, 305,910 live beef cattle valued at $26,500,000, as against 182,611 cattle valued at $16,634,000 during the same period for 1893. During the first six months of 1894 the United Kingdom took also 112,000,000 pounds of dressed beef from the United States, valued at nearly $10,000,000. The report shows that during the nine months immediately preceding Sept. 30, 1894, the United States exported to Great Britain 222,676,000 pounds of pork; of apples, 1,900,000, valued at $2,500,000; and of horses, 2,811, at an average value of $139 per head. There was a falling off in American wheat exports of 13,000,000 bushels, and the secretary is inclined to believe that wheat may not, in the future, be the staple export cereal product of our country, but that corn will continue to advance in importance as an export on account of the new uses to which it is constantly being appropriated. The exports of agricultural products from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to $628,363,038, being 72.28 per cent of American exports of every description, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain took more than 54 per cent of all farm products finding foreign markets.

Important Lines of Research.

The department of agriculture has undertaken during the year two new and important lines of research. The first relates to grasses and forage plants, with the purpose of instructing and familiarizing the people as to the distinctive grasses of the United States and teaching them how to introduce valuable foreign forage plants which may be adapted to this country. The second relates to agricultural soils and crop production, involving the analysis of sample soils from all sections of the American union, to demonstrate their adaptability to particular plants and crops. Mechanical analyses of soils may be of such inestimable utility that it is foremost in the new lines of agricultural research and the secretary therefore recommends that a division having it in charge be permanently established in the department. The amount appropriated for the weather bureau was $951,100 of that sum $138,500, or 14 per cent, has been saved and returned to the treasury. As illustrating the usefulness of this service, it may be here stated that the warnings which were very generally given of two tropical storms occurring in September and October of the present year resulted in detaining in port 2,305 vessels, valued at $36,283,913 laden with cargoes of probably still greater value. What is much more important and gratifying, many human lives on those ships were also undoubtedly saved. The appropriation to the bureau of animal industry was $850,000, and the expenditures for the year were only $495,429.21, thus leaving unexpended $354,570.79. The inspection of beef animals for export and inter-state trade has been continued and 12,944,056 head were inspected during the year at a cost of 1¼ cents per head, against 4¾ cents for 1893. The amount of pork microscopically examined 35,437,937 pounds against 20,677,410 pounds in the preceding year. The cost of this inspection has been diminished from 8¾ cents per head in 1893 to 6½ cents in 1894. The expense of inspecting the pork sold in 1894 to Germany and France by the United States was $88,922.10. The quantity inspected was greater by 15,000,000 pounds than during the preceding year, when the cost of such inspection was $172,367.08. The secretary of agriculture recommends that the law providing for the microscopic inspection of export and inter-state meat be so amended as to compel owners of the meat inspected to pay the cost of such inspection and I call attention to the arguments presented in his report in support of this recommendation.

Exportation of Live Cattle.

The live beef cattle exported and tagged during the year numbered 353,535. This is an increase of 69,533 head over the previous year. The sanitary inspection of cattle shipped to Europe has cost an average of 10¾ cents for each animal, and the cost of inspecting southern cattle and the disinfection of cars and stock-yard averages 2.7 cents per animal. The scientific inquiries of the bureau of animal industry have progressed steadily during the year. Much tuberculin and mallein have been furnished to state authorities for use in the agricultural colleges and experiment stations for the treatment of tuberculosis and glanders. Quite recently this department published the results of its investigations of bovine tuberculosis, and its researches will be vigorously continued. Certain herds in the District of Columbia will be thoroughly inspected and will probably supply adequate scope for the department to intelligently prosecute its scientific work and furnish sufficient material for purposes of illustration, description and definition. The sterilization of milk suspected of containing the bacilli of tuberculosis has been, during the year, very thoroughly explained in a leaflet by Dr. D. E. Salmon, the chief of the bureau and given general circulation throughout the country. The office of experiment stations, which is a part of the United States department of agriculture, has during the past year engaged itself almost wholly in preparing for publication works based upon the reports of agricultural experiment stations and other institutions for agricultural inquiry in the United States and foreign countries.

The secretary, in his report for 1893, called attention to the fact that the appropriations made for the support of the experiment stations throughout the union were the only moneys taken out of the national treasury by act of congress for which no accounting to federal authorities was required. Responding to this suggestion, the Fifty-first Congress, in making the appropriation for the department for the present fiscal year, provided that:

"The secretary of agriculture shall prescribe the form of annual financial statement required by section 3 of said act of March 2, 1887; shall ascertain whether the expenditures under the appropriation hereby made are in accordance with the provisions of said act, and shall make report thereon to congress."

Blank Forms Sent Out.

The best service of the statistician of the department of agriculture is the ascertainment, by all diligence and care, of the actual and real conditions, favorable or unfavorable, of the farmers and farms of the country and to see the causes which produce these conditions to the end that the facts ascertained may guide their intelligent treatment. In obedience to this law, the agricultural department immediately sent out blank forms of expense accounts to each station and proposes in addition to make, through trusted experts, systematic examination of the several stations during each year for the purpose of acquiring by personal investigation the detailed information necessary to enable the secretary of agriculture to make, as the statute provides, a satisfactory report to congress. The boards of management of the several stations, with great alacrity and cordiality have approved the amendment to the law providing this supervision of their expenditures, anticipating that it will increase the efficiency of the stations and protect their directors and managers from loose charges concerning their use of public funds, besides bringing the department of agriculture into closer and more confidential relations with the experimental stations and through their joint service largely increasing their usefulness to the agriculture of the country. Acting upon a recommendation contained in the report of 1893, congress appropriated $10,000 "to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report upon the nutritive value of various articles and commodities used for human food, with special suggestion of full, wholesome and edible rations less wasteful and more economical than those in common use".

Under this appropriation the department has prepared and now has nearly ready for distribution an elementary discussion of the nutritive value and pecuniary economy of food. When we consider that fully one-half of all the money earned by the wage-earners of the civilized world is expended by them for food, the importance and utility of such an investigation is apparent. The department expended in the fiscal year 1892 $2,254,930.56, and out of that sum the total amount expended in scientific research was 45.6 per cent. But in the year ending June 30, 1894, out of a total expenditure of $1,948,988.38, the department applied 51.8 per cent of that sum to scientific work and investigation. It is, therefore, very plainly observable that the economies which have been practiced in the administration of the department have not been at the expense of scientific research.

Promiscuous Free Distribution.

The recommendation contained in the report of the secretary for 1893 that the vicious system of promiscuous free distribution of its departmental documents be abandoned is again urged. These publications may well be furnished without cost to public libraries, educational institutions, and the officers and libraries of states and of the Federal government, but from all individuals applying for them a price covering the cost of the document asked for should be required. Thus the publications and documents would be secured by those who really desire them for proper purposes. Half a million of copies of the report of the secretary of agriculture are printed for distribution at an annual cost of about three hundred thousand dollars. Large numbers of them are cumbering store rooms at the capitol and the shelves of second hand book stores throughout the country. All this loss and waste might be avoided if the recommendations of the secretary were adopted. The secretary also again recommends that the gratuitous distribution of seeds cease, and that no money be appropriated for that purpose, except to experiment stations. He reiterates the reasons given in his report for 1893 for discontinuing this unjustifiable gratuity and I fully concur in the conclusions which he has reached.

A further important utility in agricultural statistics is found in their elucidation of the relation of the supply of farm products to the demand for them in the markets of the United States and of the world. It is deemed possible that an agricultural census may be taken each year through the agents of the statistical division of the department. Such a course is commended for trial by the chief of that division. Its scope would be: 1—The area under each of the more important crops. 2—The aggregate products of each of such crops. 3—The quantity of wheat and corn in the hands of farmers at a date after the spring sowings and plantings and before the beginning of harvest; and also the quantity of cotton and tobacco remaining in the hands of planters, either at the same date or at some other designated time. The cost of the work is estimated at $500,000.

Work of Statisticians.

Owing to the peculiar quality of the statistician's work, and the natural and acquired fitness necessary to its successful prosecution, the secretary of agriculture expresses the opinion that every person employed in gathering statistics under the chief of that division should be admitted to that service only after a thorough, exhaustive, and successful examination at the hands of the United States civil service commission. This has led him to call for such examination of candidates for the position of assistant statisticians, and also of candidates for chiefs of sections in that division. The work done by the department of agriculture is very superficially dealt with in this communication and I commend the work of the secretary and the very important interests with which it deals to the careful attention of the congress. The advantages to the public service of an adherence to the principles of civil service reform are constantly more apparent; and nothing is so encouraging to those in official life who honestly desire good government as the increasing appreciation by our people of these advantages. A vast majority of the voters of the land are ready to insist that the time and attention of those they select to perform for them important public duties, should not be distracted by doling out minor offices, and they are growing to be unanimous in regarding party organization as something that should be used in establishing party principles instead of dictating the distribution of public places as rewards of partisan activity.

National Board of Health.

I am entirely convinced that we ought not to be longer without a national board of health or national health officer charged with no other duties than such as pertain to the protection of our country from the invasion of pestilence and disease. This would involve the establishment, by such board or officer, of proper quarantine precautions, or the necessary aid and counsel to local authorities on the subject, prompt advice and assistance to local boards of health or health officers in the suppression of contagious disease, and in cases where there are no such local boards or officers, the immediate direction by the national board, or officers of measures of suppression, constant and authentic information concerning the health of foreign countries and all parts of our own country as related to contagious diseases, and consideration of regulations to be enforced in foreign ports to prevent the introduction of contagion into our cities, and the measures which should be adopted to secure their enforcement. There seems to be at this time a decided inclination to discuss measures of protection against contagious diseases in international conferences with a view of adopting means of mutual assistance. The creation of such a national health establishment would greatly aid our standing in such conferences and improve our opportunities to avail ourselves of their benefits. I earnestly recommend the inauguration of a national board of health or similar national instrumentality, believing the same to be a needed precaution against contagious disease and in the interest of the safety and health of our people.

The Strike Commission.

By virtue of a statute of the United States passed in 1888, I appointed in July last Hon. John D. Kernan, of the state of New York, and Hon. Nicholas E. Worthington, of the state of Illinois, to form with Hon. Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, who was designated by said statute a commission for the purpose of making careful inquiry into the causes of the controversies between certain railroads and their employes which has resulted in an extensive and destructive strike, accompanied by much violence and dangerous disturbance with considerable loss of life and great destruction of property. The report of the commissioners has been submitted to me and will be transmitted to congress with the evidence taken upon their investigation. Their work has been well done and their standing and intelligence give assurance that the report and suggestions they make are worthy of careful consideration.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Important Amendments Needed if It Is To Be Executed Effectually.

The tariff act passed at the last session of the congress needs important amendments if it is to be executed effectively and with certainty. In addition to such necessary amendments as will not change rates of duty, I am still very decidedly in favor of putting coal and iron upon the free list. So far as the sugar schedule is concerned, I would be glad, under existing aggravations, to see every particle of differential duty in favor of refined sugar stricken out of the tariff law. If with all the favor now accorded the sugar refining interest in our tariff laws it still languishes to the extent of closing refineries and thousands of discharged workmen, it would seem to present a hopeless case for reasonable legislative aid. Whatever else is done or omitted, I earnestly repeat here the recommendation I have made in another portion of this communication that the additional duty of one-tenth of a cent per pound laid upon sugar imported from countries paying a bounty on its export be abrogated. It seems to me that exceedingly important considerations point to the propriety of this amendment.

With the advent of a new tariff policy not only calculated to relieve the consumers of our land in the cost of their daily life but to invite a better development of American thrift and create for us closer and more profitable commercial relations with the rest of the world, it follows as a logical and imperative necessity that we should at once remove the chief if not the only obstacle which has so long prevented our participation in the foreign carrying trade of the sea. A tariff built upon the theory that it is well to check imports, and that a home market should bound the industry and effort of American producers, was fitly supplemented by a refusal to allow American registry to vessels built abroad though owned and navigated by our people, thus exhibiting a willingness to abandon all contest for the advantages of American transoceanic carriage. Our new tariff policy, built upon the theory that it is well to encourage such importations as our people need, and that our products and manufactures should find markets in every part of the habitable globe, is consistently supplemented by the greatest possible liberty to our citizens in the ownership and navigation of ships in which our products and manufactures may be transported. The millions now paid to foreigners for carrying American passengers and products across the sea should be turned into American hands. Ship-building, which has been protected to strangulation, should be revived by the prospect of profitable employment for ships when built and the American sailor should be resurrected and again take his place—a sturdy and industrious citizen in time of peace and a patriotic and safe defender of American interests in the day of conflict. The ancient provision of our law denying American registry to ships built abroad and owned by Americans appears in the light of present condition not only to be a failure for good at every point, but to be nearer a relic of barbarism than anything that exists under the permission of a statute of the United States. I earnestly recommend its prompt repeal.

ISSUANCE OF BONDS.

Only Way, Under Present Conditions, of Replenishing Gold Reserve.

During the last month the gold reserve in the treasury for the purpose of redeeming the notes of the government circulating now in the hands of the people became so reduced, and its further depletion in the near future seemed so certain that in the exercise of proper care for the public welfare it became necessary to replenish the reserve and thus maintain popular faith in the ability and determination of the government to meet, as agreed, its pecuniary obligations. It would have been well if in this emergency, authority had existed to issue the bonds of the government bearing a low rate of interest and maturing within a short period, but the congress having failed to confer such authority, resort was necessarily had to the resumption act of 1875, and pursuant to its provisions bonds were issued drawing interest at the rate of 5 per cent, per annum and maturing ten years after their issue, that being the shortest time authorized by the act. I am glad to say, however, that on the sale of these bonds the premium received operated to reduce the rate of interest to be paid by the government to less than 3 per cent.

Nothing could be worse or further removed from sensible finance than the relations existing between the currency the government has issued, the gold held for its redemption, and the means which must be resorted to for the purpose of replenishing such redemption fund when impaired. Even if the claims upon this fund were confined to the obligations originally intended and if the redemption of these obligations meant their cancellation, the fund would be very small. But these obligations when received and redeemed in gold are not cancelled but are reissued, and may do duty many times by way of drawing gold from the treasury. Thus we have an endless chain in operation constantly depleting the treasury's gold and never near a final rest. As if this was not bad enough, we have by a statutory declaration that it is the policy of the government to maintain the parity between gold and silver, aided the force and momentum of this exhausting process and added largely to the currency obligations claiming this peculiar gold redemption. Our small gold reserve is thus subject to drain from every side. The demands that increase our danger also increase the necessity of protecting this reserve against depletion and it is most unsatisfactory to know that the protection afforded is only a temporary palliation. It is perfectly and palpably plain that the only way under present conditions by which this reserve when dangerously depleted, can be replenished, is through the issue and sale of the bonds of the government for gold; and yet congress has not only thus far declined to authorize the issue of bonds best suited to such a purpose, but there seems a disposition in some quarters to deny both the necessity and power for the issue of bonds at all.

Will Utilize the Authority.

I cannot for a moment believe that any of our citizens are deliberately willing that their government should default in its pecuniary obligations or that its financial operations should be reduced to a silver basis. At any rate I should not feel that my duty was done if I omitted any effort I could make to avert such a calamity. As long, therefore, as no provision is made for the final redemption or the putting aside of the currency obligation now used to repeatedly and constantly draw from the government its gold and as long as no better authority for bond issues is allowed than at present exists, such authority will be utilized whenever and as often as it becomes necessary to maintain a sufficient gold reserve, and in abundant time to save the credit of our country and make good the financial declarations of our government. Questions relating to our banks and currency are closely connected with the subject just referred to and they also present some unsatisfactory features. Prominent among them are the lack of elasticity in our currency circulation and its frequent concentration in financial centers when it is most needed in other parts of the country.

The absolute divorcement of the government from the business of banking is the ideal relationship of the government to the circulation of the currency of the country. This condition cannot be immediately reached; but as a step in that direction and as a means of securing a more elastic currency and obviating other objections to the present arrangement of bank circulation, the secretary of the treasury presents in his report a scheme modifying present banking laws and providing for the issue of circulating notes by state banks, free from taxation under certain limitations. The secretary explains his plan so plainly and its advantages are developed by him with such remarkable clearness that any effort on my part to present argument in its support would be superfluous. I shall therefore content myself with an unqualified endorsement of the secretary's proposed changes in the law and a brief and imperfect statement of their prominent features. It is proposed to repeal all laws providing for the deposit of United States bonds as security for circulation; to permit national banks to issue circulating notes not exceeding in amount 75 per cent. of their paid-up and unimpaired capital, provided they deposit with the government, as a guarantee fund, in United States legal tender notes, including treasury notes of 1890, a sum equal in amount to 30 per cent. of the notes they desire to issue, this deposit to be maintained at all times, but whenever any bank retires any part of its circulation a proportional part of its guarantee fund shall be returned to it; to permit the secretary of the treasury to prepare and keep on hand ready for issue in case an increase in circulation is desired blank national bank notes for each bank having circulation and to repeal the provisions of the present law imposing limitations and restrictions upon banks desiring to reduce or increase their circulation—thus permitting such increase or reduction within the limit of 75 per cent. of capital to be quickly made as emergencies arise.

For a Safety Fund.

In addition to the guarantee fund required, it is proposed to provide a safety fund for the immediate redemption of the circulating notes of failed banks, by imposing a small annual tax, say, one half of one per cent. upon the average circulation of each bank until the fund amounts to 5 per cent. of the total circulation outstanding. When a bank fails, its guarantee fund is to be paid into this safety fund and its notes are to be redeemed in the first instance from such safety fund thus augmented, any impairment of such fund caused thereby to be made good from the immediately available cash assets of said bank, and if these should be insufficient, such impairment to be made good by pro-rata assessment among the other banks, their contributions constituting a first lien upon the assets of the failed bank in favor of the contributing banks. As a further security it is contemplated that the existing provision fixing the individual liability of stockholders is to be retained and the bank's indebtedness on account of its circulating notes is to be made a first lien on all its assets. For the purpose of meeting the expense of printing notes, official supervision, cancellation and other like charges, there shall be paid a tax, say, one-half of one per cent. per annum, on the average amount of notes in circulation. It is further provided that there shall be no national bank notes issued of less denomination than $10; that each national bank, except in case of a failed bank, shall redeem or retire its notes in the first instance at its own office or agencies to be designated by it, and that no fixed reserve need be maintained on account of deposits.

Exemption From Taxation.

Another very important feature of this plan is the exemption of state banks from taxation by the United States in cash, where it is shown to the satisfaction of the secretary of the treasury and comptroller of the currency by banks claiming such exemption that they have not had outstanding their circulating notes exceeding seventy-five per cent of their paid up and unimpaired capital; that their stockholders are individually liable for the redemption of their circulating notes to the full extent of their ownership of stock; that the liability of said banks upon their circulating notes constitutes under their state law a first lien upon their assets; that such banks have kept and maintained a guarantee fund in United States legal tender notes including treasury notes of 1890 equal to 30 per cent of their outstanding circulating notes and that such banks have promptly redeemed their circulating notes when presented at their principal or branch offices. It is quite likely that this scheme may be usefully amended in some of its details; but I am satisfied it furnishes a basis for a very great improvement in our present banking and currency system.

I conclude this communication fully appreciating that the responsibility for all legislation affecting the people of the United States rests upon their representatives in the congress and assuring them that whether in accordance with recommendations I have made or not, I shall be glad to co-operate in perfecting any legislation that tends to the prosperity and welfare of our country.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 3, 1894.

A Domestic Tragedy.

There was sorrow in that little home.

"I shall never forgive him. Never! Never!" she cried.

Then she threw herself upon a divan and wept bitterly. There was a ring at the doorbell.

"Ah, my dear mother, it is you!" she exclaimed as a woman of commanding presence entered the room.

"It is I," was the answer.

"Why do I find you weeping?"

"I have been cruelly treated by the man whom I had trusted—the man whom we led—who led me to the altar."

"Has he struck you?"

"Worse."

"Deserted you? Left you to face poverty alone?"

"Worse. He—he asked me to mend his trousers."

"And you?"

"I refused. And now—oh, horrors!—I cannot tell it."

"Speak, my child, speak."

"He has worn my bicycle bloomers down to his office."

"Wretch!"—Life.

Got the Idea.

Visitor—Have you any new studies this term?

Boy—Yes'm. I'm studyin yellocution.—Good News.

Love's Paradox.

If we could meet the first girl
Who heard us breathe love's vow,
She'd probably be the last girl
Who'd hear us breathe it now.
—Life.

ABBREVIATED TELEGRAMS.

A contest of endurance is going on at Denver where sixteen men are trying to stay awake a week. When a man dozes so that he doesn't hear one stroke of a bell, he is "out."

The site of the Brooklyn Tabernacle has been sold under foreclosure to the holder of the second mortgage for $10,000, who paid $10,000 above the face of his security. Russell Sage held the first mortgage for $125,000, on which there was due $61,789.

James M. Hawkins, a Lowry, Mo., farmer, advanced $25 on a $175 draft to help two strangers out of trouble at Kansas City. The draft was signed "A. Russett Apple," and Mr. Hawkins has so far failed to cash it.

Frank Johnson, hailing from Chicago, who recently opened a commission house in Pittsburg, is reported to have left town after swindling customers out of $25,000.

Obituary: At Des Moines, Judge Hugh W. Maxwell, 67; at Princeton, Ills., Mrs. Emily White.

The Western Union Telegraph company has appealed from the decision of the United States court, which held that the Postal company had equal construction rights along the Atlantic and Pacific railway.

The First National and Helena National banks, at Helena, Mont., have consolidated. The general balances of the new concern are nearly $5,000,000.

A son of General Hardman, of Austin, Tex., was mistaken for a deer by a fellow hunter and killed.

Prairie fires have devastated 25,000 square miles of Texas grazing land.

Creditors ask for a receiver for the Gypsum Plaster and Stucco company at Grandville, Mich.

E. V. Debs is going to California to deliver a series of addresses.

The Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America voted to approve the abolition of conventions, and to adopt the initiative and referendum plan.

The Indiana Coal Operators' association and the United Mine Workers of Indiana will send delegates to the arbitration conference at Columbus, O.

The New Evangelical Church.

NAPERVILLE, Ills., Dec. 8.—The conference of Evangelicals has provided in the case of offending ministers that the conference shall not be a court of last resort. An appeal may be taken there and then to a court of appeals. The terms of presiding elders were fixed at two and four years. A board of publication was provided for, and Miss Rassweiler appointed thereon to represent the Women's Mission society. The relation of the annual to the general conference was defined.

Robbers Didn't Do Very Well.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Dec. 8.—The local managers of the Pacific Express company say that it is impossible to say just how much the robbers who held up the Texas and Pacific train west of here got away with, as all the way bills are missing. They got very little booty, however, is their impression, as it was mostly local express matter. The contents of the iron through package box arrived here intact. The officials say that not over $8,000 was taken.

National Live Stock Exchange.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—The delegates to the seventh annual convention of the National Live Stock Exchange got down to serious work. The recommendations of the executive committee were that the foreign embargo on our meats be made the subject of investigation by congress, that live stock collectors be abolished, that congress should make the consular tenure of office more certain, the consuls to supply statistics on commerce.

Hill Arrives at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Senator Hill has arrived in Washington and resumed his quarters at the Normandie hotel.

Cupid at Golf.

What cared the two for losing goals
When they were with each other!
They played so much at golf their souls
Were bound by links together.
—New York Press.

Strictly So.

Captain Lovelace—But you certainly were flirting with one of the men in the ranks?

Miss Coquette—Ah, yes. But that was a private affair.—Brooklyn Life.

Pneumatically Speaking.

The modern wheel goes very fast,
Yet there's no use concealing,
As we observe it passing by,
It has that tired feeling.
—Detroit Free Press.

REPUDIATED.

She Did Not Resemble the Flowers of the Field by Any Means.

A woman whose age was not far from 50 and whose avoirdupois was close upon 200 pounds arrived at the Detroit and Milwaukee depot with a bulky satchel in one hand and a pillowslip stuffed full of something in the other, and the special policeman standing at the entrance no sooner caught sight of her red face than he realized what was coming.

"Look here," she began as she halted before him and dropped her baggage to wipe her face. "I want about 40 different people arrested."

"Yes'm. Anything wrong, ma'am?"

"I should say there was. I am going out to Royal Oak to see my sister. I had scarcely left my house when a boy calls out, 'Ah, there, my fairy!' Can't he be arrested for such sass as that?"

"Hardly, ma'am, though it's very ill manners."

"Of course it is. I'm no fairy. Feel of that arm. Pat me on the back. Am I a shadow of a fairy or a solid chunk of humanity on my way to see my sister, who weighs 25 pounds more'n I do?"

"You are no fairy, ma'am," replied the officer.

"And I hadn't gone a block before a potato peddler in a wagon sung out, 'There's my daisy!' Officer, you have seen daisies?"

"Yes'm."

"Do I resemble that fragile flower? There's a pair of arms which can lift a barrel of pork."

"No, ma'am, you do not resemble a daisy, not unless they've got out a new brand which I haven't seen. That peddler ought to be arrested, but I'm afraid we couldn't find him."

"And a little farther on," she continued as she wiped at her face, "a man standing in front of saloon called out to me, 'Only a pansy blossom!' Officer, you have seen pansies?"

"Yes'm."

"Do pansies wear No. 6 shoes and tip the beam at 197 pounds?"

"No, ma'am, you are no pansy. That man ought to be arrested, but now he is probably safe in Canada. Anything more?"

"Yes. Somebody had something to say every few rods, and I'm mad all the way through. So I can't have nobody arrested?"

"Hardly, ma'am. Not under the circumstances."

"Well, if the law doesn't cover such cases, they want to look out for me. I'll be back in four days, and I shall be carrying a pumpkin, a cat, a bed quilt, half a bushel of apples, a jar of pickles, two squashes and some other things which my sister is going to give me. I shall walk home, same as I walked down here. Some one will call me his fairy or pansy or forgetmenot, and I'll drop the things and"—

"And what, ma'am?"

She struck her left hand with her right, doubled up her fist and placed it against the officer's nose and hoarsely whispered, "And he won't forgetmenot, and don't you forget it!"—Detroit Free Press.

CRACKS AT CHICAGO.

Chicago's Two Million club declares the population of Chicago to be 2,250,000. The Two Million club doesn't need a nerve tonic.—St. Paul Globe.

A Chicago boy and girl of 11 and 9 wanting to get married is consistent with that city. Each has just been divorced from the cradle.—Philadelphia Times.

The Chicago police force will not be less efficient if 300 of its members are discharged. That force could not be less efficient than it is now. The taxpayers will save 300 salaries, that's all.—Buffalo Express.

Chicago is going to begin an investigation of its police force, and the Chicago papers gleefully prophesy that the revelations will be far more sensational than anything New York ever heard of.—Rochester Democrat.

The thugs and burglars who have been dismissed from the Chicago police force will now have to pursue their criminal career without the advantages of blue coats and shields. This places them on a common footing with other criminals.—New York Advertiser.

FOOTBALL FASHIONS.

Ears are being worn as long as possible this year.

In colors this year the greatest rage seems to be over black and blue.

Among the players there is considerable kicking about the new style shin guards.

The chrysanthemum coiffure again stands at the head, but the Buffalo Bill, Paderewski and Circassian styles are also on top to some extent.—Truth.

The Absent One.

Castleton—There was a $10 bill in that suit I sent around to be repaired. Did you find it?

Tailor—No, sir. I gave that suit to my assistant to fix up.

Castleton (anxiously)—Then where is he?

Tailor—He got off this morning to attend his grandmother's funeral.—Clothier and Furnisher.

Drawing an Inference.

Witherby—Your little one hasn't got off any bright things yet, has he?

Plankington—I don't know. What makes you think he hasn't?

Witherby—Your wife told me he took after you.—New York World.

THE MARKETS.

New York Financial.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.

Money on call easy at 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 2½@3½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 488¼@488½ for demand and 487¼@487½ for sixty days; posted rates 487½@488 and 489@489½; commercial bills 486¼@486½.

Silver certificates 61¼ bid; no sales; bar silver 61¼. Mexican dollars 50.

United States government bonds 5's regular 119; 5's coupons 119¾; 4's regular 114¾; 4's coupons 115¾; 2's regular 97 bid; Pacific 6's of '95 99¾.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.

Following were the quotations on the Board of Trade today: Wheat—December, opened 55¼c, closed 55⅛c; May, opened 60c, closed 59⅝c; July, opened 60⅝c, closed 60⅛c. Corn—December, opened 47⅝c, closed 47¾c; January, opened 47⅜c, closed 47¾c; May, opened 50c, closed 50⅜c. Oats—December, opened 29¼c, closed 29⅛c; January, opened 30c, closed 30; May, opened 32⅝c, closed 32⅝c. Pork—January, opened $12.00, closed $12.00; May, opened $12.22½, closed $12.35. Lard—January, opened $6.95, closed $6.92½.

Produce: Butter—Extra creamery, 24c per lb; extra dairy, 21c; packing stock, 11@12c. Eggs—Fresh stock, 20c per doz, loss off. Live poultry—Chickens, 5½@7c per lb; turkeys, 7@8c; ducks, 7@8½c; geese, $5.00@8.00 per doz. Potatoes—Burbanks, 45@50c per bu; Hebrons, 45@48c; early rose, 46@48c. Sweet potatoes—Illinois, $1.25@1.50. Cranberries—Cape Cod, fair to choice, $8.00@9.00 per bbl; fancy, $9.00@9.75. Honey—White clover, 1-lb sections, new stock, 13@14c; broken comb, 10@12c; dark comb, poor packages, 8c; strained California, 5@6c per lb.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.

Live stock—Prices at the Union Stock Yards today ranged as follows: Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day, 31,000; sales ranged at $2.30@4.00 pigs, $3.85@4.40 light, $4.10@4.45 rough packing, $4.10@4.55 mixed, and $4.30@4.70 heavy packing and shipping lots.

Cattle—Receipts for the day 8,000; quotations ranged at $6.10@6.60 Christmas beeves, $5.20@6.00 choice to extra shipping steers, $4.20@5.15 good to choice do., $3.50@4.25 fair to good, $3.15@3.60 common to medium, do., $2.80@3.50 butchers' steers, $2.00@3.00 stockers, $2.85@3.40 feeders, $1.25@1.75 cows, $2.30@3.90 heifers, $1.50@3.50 bulls, $2.25@3.10 Texas steers, $2.75@4.25 western rangers, and $2.00@5.50 veal calves.

Sheep—Estimated receipts for the day, 12,000; sales ranged at $1.50@3.20 westerns, $1.50@2.75 Texans, $1.25@3.70 natives, and $2.00@4.50 lambs.

WE DIDN'T KNOW

When we placed our orders for holiday goods, of this great change in our business or we wouldn't have bought the tremendous line of Dolls, Toys, Games and Handkerchiefs. This last item alone, for instance, is the biggest we ever had—1200 DOZEN OF BARGAINS!

These Goods Must Go Before Jan. 1st.

Here Is Where You Save!

1900 pcs of the Latest and Best Styles of Dress Goods
Must Leave Us. Prices were 50c, 75c, $1, $1.25
Prices are *25, 39, 69, 75c.*
FIGURE OUT YOUR SAVING.
Dress Silks in blacks and colors, *$1 per yard* were $1.39 to $1.75, *all at One Price.*
Fancy silk crepes for drapes and fancy work....... *69c*

Presents for Ladies.

Aprons, Cloaks, Capes, Furs, Fascinators, Fancy Boxes, Vases, Fancy Hair Combs,

A New Dress

Handkerchiefs, Stamped Linens, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, Japanese Ware, Fancy Hair Pins,

We Are Very MUCH ALIVE!

Presents for the House.

Rugs, China Ware, Pictures, Chairs, Carpets, Tables, Vases,

A New Carpet

Stamped Linens, Table Linens, Towels, Bath Towels, Blankets, Comforts,

And If You Will Keep Your Eye on Our Prices During the Balance of This Year

This Is Your Xmas Pudding

The Great Cloakmakers' Strike in New York is Broken and we are getting *Jackets* every day. *JACKETS we had ordered and don't want now. JACKETS* too late! *Too Late!! TOO LATE!!!*
YOU CAN BUY
FANCY CHINCHILLA
FINE MELTONS
BEAUTIFUL BEAVER
Jackets
At About One Half What They Were to Have Cost Us.
BUT WE GET IT BACK FROM THE FACTORY.

Presents for Children.

Dolls, Blocks, Games, Books, Toys, Cup and Saucer, Bread and Milk Sets, Doll's Cribs.

A New Dress

Windsor Ties, Hosiery, Underwear, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Mitts, Doll's Chairs,

You Will Hear Something Drop!

THE LEADERS, CLANCY BROS.

It Sets people Chewing—Lorillard's Climax Plug.

It is prepared with the utmost care and skill from the choicest leaf grown; possessing a flavor and substance that makes it dear to the heart of every tobacco chewer. It is made by the oldest tobacco manufacturers in America, and the largest in the world, and cannot be excelled. Try it. You'll agree with the many thousand discriminating chewers who use it exclusively, and pronounce it much the best. **It's Lorillard's.**

A FORGER CAPTURED

Works a Check For $25 on F. A. Lingsweiler of Western Union Junction.

But Not Before Pat O'Haire Endorsed the Forged Paper.

Gave His Name as Robert Smith—How He Worked the Trick—Been at it Before—Arrested and Lodged in Jail.

Daily of Saturday.

Yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock a little fellow with a black moustache and having the appearance of being a sharper, made his appearance at Western Union Junction. He gave his name as Robert Smith and said that he was the foreman of a bridge gang on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. He made the acquintance of Pat O'Haire, a well known resident of the Junction. It was not long before he and Pat were warm friends and he was blowing in money freely. He hired Pat to go to work in the gang. Presently Smith appeared at the store of F. I. Lingsweiler and wanted a suit of underwear, and picked out a suit worth $1.85 and in payment proffered a check for the same. It was on the Lake County bank of Libertyville, Ills., for $25, payable to R. Smith, or bearer, and signed J. Heath & Co.

Mr. Lingsweiler was cautious about taking the check without an endorser to say that it was all right. Pat O'Haire was called in by Smith and he endorsed it. Then Mr. Lingswieler accepted the same, took out $1.85 and gave the stranger the balance in change and a $6 check.

After he left the store Mr. Lingsweiler was not satisfied that the check was all right and notified Constable Fred. Palmgreen, who looked the stranger up. He found Smith spending money and drinking liquor pretty freely.

He sent a telegram to J. Heath & Co., who are dealers in furniture at Libertyville, to ascertain if the check was good. While this was being done Smith was at the depot waiting for a train and claimed that the check was all right.

An answer came to the telegram which said that the check was a forgery, that the firm had never given such a check and that their checks were not signed as the one in question.

The constable took Smith in charge and brought him to this city and locked him in jail. He admitted that he was in the business of making and passing forged checks and had got rid of many of them, but he did not say where. On his person was found three blank checks of the Lake County bank, at Libertyville and five blank checks upon the First National bank of this city. Over $25 cash was also found on his person.

Mr. Lingsweiler immediately summoned Justice Morey and had a warrant issued, charging Smith with forgery and passing the check.

The forger pretended to be pretty drunk and would not talk very much when locked up. Evidently he is a sharper and a professional at the business. All he would say was that he got the check of J. Heath & Co.

This morning Smith had sobered off and refused to talk much about the forgery. He denied having got the check from the Libertyville firm and refused to say where he did get it.

He was brought before Justice Morey and the case was adjourned to next Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, bonds being fixed at $500, which he was unable to give and he was remanded to jail.

Wanted Elsewhere.

The surmise that Smith is an old at the business seems to be correct. The sheriff of Kenosha telephoned up today that the fellow had forged a number of checks at that place and word received from Libertyville also says he worked checks at that place. Instructions were recieved to hold him if by any chance he got out of the trouble here.

OBITUARY

Fink.

Levi Fink, a pioneer resident of Somers, Kenosha county, died yesterday. He was born in Mohawk Valley, in the town of Palatine, Montgomery, N. Y., May 6, 1816. He grew to manhood in this place, working on a neighboring farm. In 1840 he was married at Fulton, N. Y. to Miss Caroline Vrooman. In 1842 the young couple decided to try their fortunes in the west and on the 8th of July of that year they arrived in Racine and later located upon a farm in Mt. Pleasant, living in a log house. He rented his farm in 1848 and returned to New York. Returning west in 1855 he located in Somers, Kenosha county, where he lived up to the time of his death. He has held many places of trust and was an honored and valued citizen. A wife and three children survive him.

Smith.

Mrs. Katharine Smith, wife of Supervisor William E. Smith, of the town of Caledonia, died last night of consumption, aged 46 years. Deceased had resided in this county most of her life and was a lady highly respected by all who knew her. A husband and six children survive to mourn her death. The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Lee.

Hiram Lee died at his home in the town of Yorkville, Racine county, Wis., Nov. 29, 1894, of typhoid pneumonia. Deceased was born in Leith, England, April 5, 1839. In 1842, with his parents, he emigrated to this country, settling in Racine county, which for the last fifty two years has been his home, making him one of the pioneer settlers. As a husband and father, he was kind and indulgent, as a neighbor he was never wanting where duty called, and many are the acts of kindness that will linger around his memory. A member of the Methodist church, he was possessed of that christian faith that not did not fail him in the hour of death. Fully conscious that death was near, yet with a firm reliance on Him who doeth all things well, and an invitation to those at his bedside to meet him on the other shore, he peacefully passed away. He leaves to mourn his loss, a wife, three daughters and four sons.

Reduced Rates to Madison.

On account of the forty second session of the Wisconsin Teachers' association, at Madison, Dec. 26 to 28, the North-Western line will sell tickets at reduced rates. For full information apply to agents of the Chicago & North Western railway.

Rudy's Pile Suppository is guaranteed to cure Piles and Constipation, or money refunded. 50 cents per box. Send stamp for circular and free Sample to Martin Rudy, Lancaster, Pa. For sale by all first-class druggists.

OWNING RAILROADS.

Arguments Set Forth by Those Who Have Found the Government Owning Them.

The following communication represents some of the facts and arguments of those who favor the government owning the railroads:

To the Editor:—The supreme court of the United States long ago held that railroad corporations were so affected with a public interest that legislation could intervene and make them subject to legislative control. This power is now no longer denied. It is but a step to ownership. The government should own and operate them. If a doubt exists as to the power to appropriate them by the exercise of the right of eminent domain the federal constitution can be enlarged by amendment whenever the people of a sufficient number of states become educated to that way of thinking. And such an amendment will carry, it makes no difference how soon it is submitted. There are 170,000 miles of railroad in the United States—main and side tracks, transcontinental routes, calamity branches, and dog-tenned spurs. If bought for what they are actually worth they would not cost over $30,000 a mile for everything, and this would aggregate the sum of $5,100,000,000. They could be paid for in 2 per cent. bond, payable at the pleasure of the United States, and should be non-taxable and legal tender for all debts, public and private. The interest on these bonds, $102,000,000 a year, with a moderate sinking fund, should be provided, not from the earnings of the roads, but from the general revenues of the country, which would be for peace and commerce, like the tribute which war demands for pension. These roads should be operated at the cost of operation and maintenance, like the postoffice, and no revenues other than these should be expected from them. In their operation, at the head would be a brass-collared individual, a cabinet officer the secretary for the department of transportation, at $8,000 a year, and he would be the only one. The ordinary manager and superintendent would have reasonable salaries, which, if they were industrious and capable, they might possibly stand some chance to earn, say at $2,500 a year. The operatives to be paid as the government pays its other servants, a sum that looks at riches in the distance and makes poverty and garnishment almost impossible.

There would be shorter hours of labor and better pay to the operatives, and this would result in safety to human life and property. At a venture the cost of traveling a mile, where everybody traveled and everybody paid, and the bell cord caught it all, would not be more than one-quarter of 1 cent, 2,000 miles for $5. Everbody would travel; state lines, provincial customs and ways, dialect, idiom, and vernacular would be blotted out, and we would so intertrade, mix and marry that throughout the realm pure, undefiled United States would be spoken, and through and through we would be a homogeneous people.

Joseph G. Waters, Topeka, Kans.

NORWEGIANS IN AMERICA.

One of the Earliest Settlements Made in Racine County.

In her midst Racine has a large number of Norwegian residents. They are a thrifty and well-to-do class of people as a rule and make honest and upright citizens. The Chicago Tribune of yesterday contained a whole page of matter relating to the Norwegian emigration to America. It is from the pen of Rasmus B. Anderson, ex-United States minister to Denmark.

How many Norwegians landed in America between the years 1492 and 1821 it is impossible to determine. We have no statistics to guide us, and we know there was no regular and systematic immigration from Norway. They did not come in collective bodies and form settlements, and we are able to trace them only either through their descendants who have kept family records, or in the public documents or published works where they happen to be mentioned. In this way Hans Hansen Borgen, Claes Carstensen, Thomas Johnson and the others have been found. But it is fair to presume that a considerable number of enterprising Norwegians found their way to their old Vinland during the seventeenth and eighteenth centures and particularly during the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

The first Norwegian settler in Wisconsin was Ole Narstad, who settled in Rock county, near Beloit, in 1838. He was soon joined by his brother, Austen Narstad, and in course of time a large and prosperous settlement grew up in Rock county, and across the state line in Illinois the so-called Jefferson Prairie and Rock Prairie settlements.

The second Norwegian settlement in Wisconsin and the sixth in America was the so-called Muskego settlement in Racine county. Thirty to forty people located there in 1839 and they were joined by several others in 1840. Hans Heg, colonel of the Fifteenth Regiment Wisconsin volunteers, was the son of one of those who came to Muskego in 1840. In Muskego appeared the first Norwegian newspaper published in America. It was called the Nordlyset (The Northern Light) and made its appearance in 1847. The third settlement in Wisconsin and the seventh in America was the now large and prosperous Koshkonong settlement in Dane county, Wis. It is still the wealthiest and most widely known Norwegian settlement in America. It was founded in 1840. The first Norwegian settlers there were Gunnulf O. Windeg, Bjorn Anderson (my father), Amund Anderson, Lars Olson Dugstad, Thorstein Olson Blodland, (one of the sloop party,) Nels Larson, Lars Davidson Rothe, Nels Siverson and Nils Larson. All these bought land in Dane county in 1840.

The first Norwegians located in Chicago in 1836. Halstein Torrison and Johan Larson have the honor of being the two first. Halstein Torrison's house was on Wells street, on the ground now occupied by the Chicago & Northwestern railroad depot. He was the first one to get his own home in this city, where the Norwegians and their children are numbered by the tens of thousands.

The Pains of Rheumatism.

According to the best authorities, originate in a morbid condition of the blood. Lactic acid, caused by the decomposition of the gelatinous and albuminous tissues, circulates with the blood and attacks the fibrous tissues, particularly in the joints, and thus causes the local manifestations of the disease. The back and shoulders are the parts usually affected by rheumatism, and the joints at the knees, ankles, hips and wrists are also sometimes attacked. Thousands of people have found in Hood's Sarsaparilla a positive and permanent cure for rheumatism. It has had remarkable success in curing the most severe cases. The secret of its success lies in the fact that it attacks at once the cause of the disease by neutralizing the lactic acid and purifying the blood, as well as strengthening every function of the body.

COUNTY NEWS.

TRUESDELL.

Truesdell, Dec. 10.

Excellent winter weather.

Jacob Streuli, formerly foreman of the P. J. Somers' farm at this place, now situated at Lake, Wis., called on friends here on Friday.

Frank Campbell of Chicago, well known here, was here on business during the week.

Jns. Farrell, stock buyer of Gurnee, Ills., was in this vicinity buying up stock the past few days.

F. C. Glave shipped his horse power and hay press to Bonilla, Wis., on Friday last, where he will press and ship hay.

Miss Annie Langer spent part of the week with relatives at Kenosha, her former home.

About ten car loads of stock were shipped to the Union stock yards, Illinois, from this place during the past week.

Tramps and beggars are very numerous in this vicinity at present among whom a few are found that are willing to work.

Jacob Alsted has put a new set of flues in his engine and made other repairs about his mill.

Five painters are now busy on the Uihlein Bros. extensive stock barns and if the weather permits two weeks more will be required to complete the painting.

Mrs. Geo. Reynolds has returned from a two weeks' visit with relatives and friends at Chicago.

Mrs. P. Ollie, who has been very low with malaria fever, we are pleased to state has again recovered.

J. Richards, who has been traveling and selling groceries and provisions through this vicinity, will leave for California in a wife weeks.

Chas. Bradford departed for England a few days ago. Charles says he will not return to this country again.

Henry Laughlin, superintendent of the Uihlein Bros. stock farm at this place, is erecting a large barn for wintering horses.

Several of our citizens attended the oyster suppor at Russell, given by the M. W. at their hall, on Friday night, Dec. 7. All report having spent a most delightful evening.

P. J. Somers of Milwaukee, had business in this city on Friday last.

P. C. Torrey received a car load of stock from Marinette, Wis., on Thursday last.

Mrs. G. Longmore and daughter returned from a week's visit with relatives and friends at Racine.

BRISTOL.

Bristol, Wis., Dec. 10.

Mr. Farrel of Gurnee station, has been buying stock in this neighborhood.

Mr. Hiram Tourtelotte of Milwaukee, has been looking up old friends here during the past week.

Mrs. Lutie Hollister of Salem, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. F. E. Stevens last Wednesday.

Mr. Frank Eddy made the city of Kenosha a visit last week.

The Rev. Thos. Parsons of Pleasant Prairie, preached at the M. E. church last Sunday.

Will some one please look up the word mongoose, it is not in Webster's.

Arthur Brown of Salem, passed through Bristol last Saturday.

Mr. Chas. Pease of Salem, has been hauling coal for Oatman Bros.

Mrs. Will Bacon and Mrs. Wm. Watkins viewed the sights of Union Grove last Thursday

Mrs Dora Struck of Salem, made a trip to Kenosha last week

There was a surprise party at Mr. Will Bryants last Wednesday night.

SOMERS.

Somers, Wis., Dec. 10, 1894.

Mr. Levi Fink, an old resident of the town of Somers, died at his home on Sunday morning after a few days' illness, at the age of 78 years. The deceased was a native of New York state and moved to the town of Mt. Pleasant early in the 40's, where he owned a farm near Hunter's corners, and engaged in farming for a number of years. A few years later he moved to Somers, where he bought a farm, which he worked until a few years ago, when he retired. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and secretary and treasurer of the Bible society in this place. He was also president of the Somers Mutual Fire Insurance company for a number of years, still holding the office at the time of his death. The funeral occurs at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon from the house. A wife, two sons and a daughter are left to mourn his death.

It is rumored that a few evenings ago a party of young people took advantage of fine skating on a pond near the village and were enjoying themselves very much, when, for some reason or other they congregated in one place when the ice suddenly broke, a number of them getting very wet. As the water was not over three feet deep no case of drowning was reported.

With four hay presses in the neighborhood, the time is not far off when most of the hay will be disposed of. The good roads have proved a great inducement to have the hay sold at this time, some of it being shipped from Somers to Milwaukee.

The entertainment to be held at the M. E. church on Friday evening will be followed by a New England supper at Bain's hall under the auspices of the same society.

A number of our young people met at the residence of Mr. Geo. F. Leet on Thursday evening last and had a very enjoyable time. The kind hospitality shown by Mr. and Mrs. Leet in entertaining those present was appreciated by all.

Messrs. Elmer Cooper and Adams Lytle took a trip to Chicago on Saturday last.

The funeral of Mrs. Minnie Harkness takes place this morning from the Presbyterian church. She was a former resident of this place, but has resided in the south for a number of years.

Daniel Benedict and Charles Tarbell of Kenosha, were in Somers on business on Friday morning.

UNION GROVE.

Union Grove, Dec. 10, 1894.

The Congregational church fair held at the Opera house on Thursday last was well attended. The society cleared about $90.

Mrs. R. Mohns is reported as being dangerously sick.

A son of Mat. Thorn had his hand caught in a feed cutter. Dr. Stevens found it necessary to amputate one finger.

A. Gibson is handling material for a new house.

Mrs. W. J. Callender visited friends in Kenosha county last week.

Several dogs were chasing Mr. Crano's sheep in the town of Dover, on Saturday last, some dogs from the village are reported missing. It is said Mr. Crano took his gun and invited two of the dogs to remain with him.

Henry Barnes reports having lost several sheep by dogs this last week.

Harve Dixon, and Miss Hattie Powell, of Paris, were married at Lyons, Wis., Sept. 5. Their marriage remained a secret until last week, when Mr. Dixon rented the house recently vacated by J. Sumptor, the boys gave him the usual serenade.

D. Bloom of Racine, is putting down a well for W. Meredith.

Jay Cleveland is assisting our tonsorial artist, W. D. Bixby.

W. W. Storms spent Sunday in Burlington.

Mrs. Geo. Forward is entertaining company this week.

Mrs. W. G. Powles spent two or three days last week visiting her daughter, Mrs. E. W. Mager of Milwaukee.

The Methodists are putting up new sheds.

Wm. Orcutt and family, after spending a couple of week very pleasantly with Union Grove folks, returned home Monday morning.

Flora Buchan entertained company on Sunday last.

The M. E. Sunday school invite everybody to their Christmas exercises on Christmas eve, as great preparations are being made.

Union Grove is rapidly increasing in population and a number of new houses are about to be built.

T. G. Buchan spent Sunday at home.

Miss Annie Roche boarded the train on last Monday morning to visit the city of Milwaukee.

Mr. and Mrs. Addie Hausman returned home after a two weeks' visit with Green Bay friends.

Mrs. Bacon of Bristol, is visiting Mrs. A. Giddings.

The fair in Myers Opera house last week was fairly well attended.

NORTH CAPE.

North Cape, Dec. 10.

No grumbling about this kind of weather

Farmers are plowing and some have turned their stock out to pasture; poor economy.

Mr. Charles Boiffuss, who has rented and taken possession of the Cheeves farm is now well settled. If drawing manure and finishing up falls' work is any criterion Charles will be successful.

Halteman, Nobles and Hinchcliffe have been in the separts hulling a few jobs of clover. Where over the hay crop was taken off early and the land was not required for pasture from two to four bushels was the yield of very fine, plump seed. The boys hulled thirty-eight and one-half bushels a day at $1 a bushel, making a good day's wages.

In many respects the past has been a peculiar season and while the extreme dry spell caused some unconvenience in making feed short and water scarce, it was very favorable for ditching and draining, so the people of this town have taken advantage and built at least, at a rough estimate, from twenty to twenty-five miles of lateral canals and ditches. At this rate before many years our extensive swamps that have always been a good excuse to keep the town below others when equalizing time came around, will be a thing of the past. Much has been plowed up and the fine corn, potatoes, flax and cabbages raised is spurring on others to do likewise.

A large crowd turned out to the skate at the M. W. hall Saturday night, gotten up by Ed Pierce. As he is an experienced hand and understands the management of one everyone enjoyed themselves.

A meeting was held at this place one night last week to organize a singing class. About twenty have joined and if an instructor can be obtained at a reasonable figure North Cape will have as good a class as can be found in the county.

KANSASVILLE.

Kansasville, Wis., Dec. 10.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Tabor have returned from Doran, Ia., where they were called to attend the funeral of his sister, Miss Ann Tabor. She was laid to rest Sunday, Dec. 1. Miss Tabor's childhood days were spent in this vicinity, and many old friends will sympathize with the relatives in the loss of their beloved one.

Mrs. Jane Cross, who has been spending the summer with her daughter in Iowa, has returned.

Mrs. Harriet Thomson and her sister, Mrs. White, came down from Milwaukee Thursday. Mrs. White will remain for a few days.

Mrs. Simmons of Western Union Junction, is spending a few weeks with Mrs. Henry Trowbridge.

Mrs. John Cox, who has been sick for a number of weeks, is no better.

Messrs. Sheard and Sanders have got their new feed mill in order and are busy at work.

L. M. Hawkins spent Saturday in Chicago.

IVES GROVE.

Ives Grove, Dec. 10.

Clifford P. Skewes is attending school at Rochester.

Hiram Halbert of Waterford, is visiting with his sister, Mrs. E. Thomas.

The singing school under the leadership of Prof. John Moyle, will meet at the church next Wednesday evening, Dec. 12. A large class has been organized and considerable enthusiasm prevails on the subject.

As T. C. Roberts was on the road to Racine one day last week, a clevis pin came out, letting the whiffletree fall on the horses' heels, frightening them and causing them to run away. Thomas was thrown out and he was quite badly, but not seriously, injured.

It was decided at the Sunday school yesterday to hold Christmas exercises on Christmas eve. It is expected that Santa Claus will be present in person, and a large chimney will be built especially to accommodate his portly person.

Robert E. Roberts has been suffering with a bad attack of la grippe.

Will B. Mosher arrived home last Wednesday from Oregon, where he is engaged in the nursery business.

O. J. Evans' family, who have been having a seige of typhoid fever, are slowly recovering. Ben, who was the last one to take the disease, is on the again. The rest are about the house in different stages of convalescence.

R. E. Roberts has been investing in thoroughbred Shropshire sheep. He purchased of A. H. Varnell of Sauk City, Wis.

Eve Humphrey has recovered from an attack of typhoid fever.

Mrs. E. B. Skewes visited her mother, Mrs. Alice Collier of Oshkosh, last week.

W. G. Skewes, who is attending school at Valparaiso, Ind., is well pleased with his selection of a school. His friends wish him success.

Almost every farmer is taking advantage of the open weather, to do a little more plowing.

ROCHESTER.

Rochester, Dec. 10.

Our Rochester merchants are getting a supply of Christmas goods. Chas. Trost has moved his stock of goods into the brick store on the corner.

The academy opened on the 4th inst, with fifty students. Several more are expected this week.

Ed Noble of Racine, was in our village last week.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Merrills attended the party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hubbard at Vienna, on the 5th inst., and celebrated their fifteenth wedding anniversary.

Mrs. H. Frost visited at the home of Mrs. Vaughan at Honey Creek on last Thursday.

Mr. Farr took charge of the postoffice last Wednesday during the absence of Miss Cady.

Many are complaining of their wells going dry.

Mrs. James Kilpatrick and children spent the past week at Prospect.

J. Van Duisen, a fruit agent from Indiana, is in this vicinity taking orders. He seems to meet with good success. Many of the farmers have bought from 5 to 50 per trees, to say nothing about the other garden shrubs.

Mrs. Jardienne of Chicago, was a guest of Mrs. Chas. Trost last week.

Remember the band concert in Kortendicks hall on Thursday evening, Dec. 13.

KNEELAND.

Kneeland, Wis., Dec. 10.

W. C. Cross, J. Rasmussen, and E. Deremer attended the quarterly meeting at Honey Creek, Saturday and Sunday.

L. Rasmussen and family of Durham hill were calling on neighbors and friends Sunday.

The Mice society meets at the residence of Mr. G. Jones next Friday evening.

Mr. L. Frayer, who has been attending high school in Racine for the past two years, left last week for Chicago where he intends to canvass. Charts, pianos and organs, etc. Mr. Frazer is well and favorably known in Raymond and we hope success attends him.

Miss Ruth West was given a surprise on here birthday last Wednesday evening. A number of the young people met at the appointed hour and gave Ruth some pretty as well as useful presents. All report having had a good time.

RAYMOND.

Raymond, Dec. 10.

Beautiful weather this and the farmers who were caught by the early frosts are now busy plowing.

Mr. J. D. Nolan of Milwaukee, who recently purchased the Thos. Christianson farm, spent the latter part of the week in Raymond, and appears to be well pleased with his acquisition.

Mr. Will Shenners of Milwaukee, was in Raymond last week "looking for a farm," which he will probably find, as there are plenty of them in our town.

Milwaukee people are apparently awakening to a realization of the fact that Raymond is a very desirable place to live. Several have purchased farms during the past few months and a number of others will probably find homes here in the near future.

Chas. Goebel of this place, has purchased eighty acres of what is known as the John Raney farm at Ives Grove, and will build upon it in the spring. Saturday the neighbors turned out and hauled a lot of stone for the foundation, and had a jolly time despite the rough work. Charley was in a merry mood and treated his friends right royally.

Ole C. Larson, who has been laid up with a broken limb, is now able to sit up and take notice.

Miss Sheck reopened her school in District No. 4 last Monday, after three weeks' vacation.

A large number of Kneeland farmers are patronizing the Raymond factory, the Kneeland creamery being closed, we are told, for alterations and repairs.

Mr. Sherman Bryce, who has been quite sick, is recovering.

The small-pox patient is convalescing and there are no new cases as yet.

D. Robert Moyle is having his threshing done today. Peter Marsh & Co., of Fremont are doing the job. This will probably close the threshing season in this locality.

Mr. Henry Hanson and family of Trevor, spent Sunday in Raymond.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Of the Danish Hospital Association—A Good Showing.

In accordance with the requirements of of the articles of incorporation of the Danish Hospital association, which for the last three years has managed the St. Lukes hospital, its annual report is here with submitted.

RECEIPTS.	
July, 1893, cash on hand	$220 35
Received from patients	341 85
Donations	112 62
Surplus from entertainments	206 00
New Year's eve, 1893	3 75
Dues	5 45
Interest	
	$879 62

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Groceries	$212 98
Milk	26 00
Laundry	39 50
Fuel	103 75
Nurse	231 85
Meat	89 54
Telephone	36 00
Lighting	61 50
Water	9 64
Drugs	11 70
Diverse expenses	28 97
	$861 56
Balance in hand July 1, 1894	118 26

During the year, from June 1, 1893, to June 1, 1894, 42 patients have been treated, their combined days of sickness being 632 or 90 weeks and 2 days.

This report certainly shows that the hospital has been well managed and especially do the condition of the finances show careful management when it is taken into consideration that a great many patients have been treated free of charge.

The association now finds itself in need of funds, in order that they may continue the control of the hospital during the winter. The members of the association have voluntarily taken this work in hand, with no pecuniary remuneration of any kind and necessarily need the aid and assistance of the people of the city of Racine in order that they may continue the good work. With the object in view of raising necessary funds the association have arranged for a dramatic entertainment to take place at the Dania hall this evening where they will be assisted by the Dania Dramatic club. It is hoped that all will aid this worthy object of charity by remembering the necessities of the hospital.

Bicycle riders in Southland, Australia, are required to dismount twenty-two yards from an approaching horse and draw their wheels past.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslows Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

Christmas Games FREE

A FINE GAME IN EACH 1-lb. PACKAGE OF LION COFFEE, UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

MANY DIFFERENT KINDS SUITABLE FOR GROWN PEOPLE AND CHILDREN.

DRINK LION COFFEE AND GET ALL THESE FINE PARLOR GAMES.

If your dealer does not keep it for sale, write us his name and address, that we may place it on sale there. Woolson Spice Co., Toledo, O.

Special Bargains IN CHAMBER SETS In The CROCKERY DEPARTMENT ::::: of ::::: W. S. Buffham & Son., 403 and 405 Main Street.

First publication Monday, December 10, 1894.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT, COUNTY COURT, RACINE COUNTY—IN Probate. In the matter of the estate of Alvin Barrows, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Clara Barrows and others, representing among other things, that Alvin Barrows, late of the Village of Union Grove, in the County of Racine and State of Wisconsin, deceased, died intestate, on or about the 24th day of November, A. D. 1894, leaving real and personal property situated in said county; that said petitioners are the widow and certain of the children of said deceased; and praying that Elmer Barrows and C. L. Hulett be appointed administrators of the estate of said deceased.

It is ordered, That said petition be heard before this Court, on

Tuesday, the first day of January A. D. 1895 at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at the office of the Judge of said County Court in the City of Racine in said County.

And it is further ordered, That notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the "Racine Journal," a weekly newspaper printed and published in said County of Racine.

Dated December 5th, 1894.

By the Court. E. B. Belden, County Judge.

G. Hand & Flett, Attys.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Has No Equal

Hood's Gives Health and Strength to the Aged

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen:—I think Hood's Sarsaparilla has no equal. It has been used in our family a good many years. My mother, Mrs. Benjamin Sellers, came here from England thirteen years ago, and has not been in good health for a long time. Every spring and fall she was so

Sick and Worn Out

that she had to stay in bed. She suffered from indigestion; in fact could hardly eat anything. She began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

did her so much good she thinks it saved her life. She is an old lady, 73 years, and is as smart as some young girls." Mrs. J. R. JAMES, Bidwell Ave., Waukesha, Wisconsin.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

THOS. P. GRIFFITHS, Dealer in and Manufacturer of MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, TABLETS, ETC. Also Burial Vaults, Curbing, Corner Posts. Union Grove, - - Wis.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL $225,000.

Designated Depository of the City of Racine.

Depository of Racine County.

One of the Depositories of the State of Wisconsin.

O. R. JOHNSON, President.
F. K. HULL, President pro tem.
H. E. SMIEDING Vice President.
E. C. DEANE, Cashier.

GLOVES AND MITTENS Until you can't rest AT LOW PRICES . . . AT WASHBURN & M'ANANNY 320 SIXTH ST.

WANTED 8 or 10 men to solicit orders for Hardy Nursery Stock Fruit and Ornamentals; also new and valuable varieties of Seed Potatoes. Permanent positions; good salary, ranging from $75 to $125 per month. Apply quick with references

L. L. MAY, & CO. Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen. St. Paul, Minn.

ATTENTION

Fine Footwear at low prices and bargains in shoes. Closing out men's underwear.

407 Sixth St., Racine, Wis. C. P. HANSON.

First publication Wednesday, November 14, 1894.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT, Racine County, in Probate. In the matter of the last will and testament of Margaret Wynne, deceased.

Letters of administration with the will attached having been issued by this Court to Jane Davies as administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Margaret Wynne, deceased, late of said County of Racine:

It is ordered: That all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined, and adjusted by and before this Court.

It is further ordered. That six months from and after the date hereof, be and the same are hereby allowed and limited to creditors to present their claims and demands against said deceased.

It is further ordered: That this Court will, at regular terms thereof, to be held on

Tuesday, the 5th day of February, A. D., 1895,

and

Tuesday, the 2nd. day of April, A. D. 1895,

at the office of the Judge of said Court at the city of Racine in said county, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said Margaret Wynne, deceased.

It is further ordered: That, within ten days from the date hereof, notice of the times and place, when and where this Court will receive, examine and adjust such claims, and of the time limited to creditors to present their claims, be given; by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks, in each week, in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Racine.

Dated this 9th day of November, A. D. 1894.

By the Court, E. B. BELDEN, County Judge.

Palmer & Gittings, attorneys. 15

Optical News!

Recognizing the Necessity for a Resident Graduate Optician Who at All Times May Be Available for the Accommodation of Our Patrons and Citizens Generally, We Have Secured the Services of

Dr. J. M. WEBSTER,

A Professor of Optics. He Will Be With Us After November Consultation Free.

THE ELKINS JEWELRY AND MUSIC STORE.

WILLIAMS & BREESE

HOLIDAY GOODS!

Inexpensive, Useful and Ornamental

Christmas Presents!

Our stock is now complete, and we invite and advise that an early selection of Christmas presents be made soon, so that you may be able to get the choice articles and avoid the crowd that comes later. We give below a list suggesting

Suitable Christmas Presents.

FUR RUGS, MOQUET RUGS, SMYRNA RUGS, BABY ROBES, CARPET STRETCHERS, CARPET SWEEPERS, LACE CURTAINS, CHENILE PORTIERS, COUCH COVERS, CHENILE TABLE COVERS, WOOL BLANKETS, COMFORTS, TOWELS, TABLE SETS, BED SPREADS, SHEETS, PILLOW CASES,

DOWN PILLOWS, UMBRELLAS, MUFFS, CHILDREN'S FUR SETS, FASCINATORS, DRESS GOODS, APRONS, MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, STAMPED LINENS, INFANTS' WEAR, SHOPPING BAGS, LADIES' GLOVES & MITTENS, (kid, silk and wool.) CHILDREN'S GLOVES & MITTENS, (kid, silk and wool.) HANDKERCHIEFS,

HOSIERY, PERFUMERY, FEATHER FANS, SILK FANS, STICK PINS, CHILDREN'S RINGS, POCKET BOOKS, PURSES, CHATELAIN BAGS, WINDSOR TIES, ORNAMENTAL NOVELTIES, PLUSH BOXES, JEWEL CASES, HANDKERCHIEF CASES, GLOVE CASES,

GENT'S GLOVES, (kid, buck and wool.) GENTS' NECKWEAR, GENTS' MUFFLERS, GENTS' MITTENS, (kid, buck and wool.) GENTS' DRESS SHIRTS, GENTS' NIGHT ROBES, GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS, (silk and linen.) SHAVING SETS, UNDERWEAR, WOOL SHIRTS, HEAD RESTS, WHISK BROOMS.

WILLIAMS & BREESE.